

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 59.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2809.

TOKIO REPORTS THAT KUROKI'S FORCES HAVE ENGAGED THE RUSSIANS



JAPANESE CROSSING FORDS OF AI RIVER IN THE FACE OF A TERRIFIC RUSSIAN FIRE.

Great Britain Waking Up Over Seizures and Czar Is Apprehensive.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, July 21.—General Kuroki's army has been engaged since morning.

JAPANESE LOSE GUNS

TATCHEKIAO, July 21.—It is reported that the Japanese have lost ten guns in the fight northeast of here. The Japanese were repulsed and the Russians occupied their positions.

ENGLAND WAKING UP.

LONDON, July 21.—The opposition has signified that it will support the government in the representations it is making to Russia over the Red Sea and other seizures. It is reported that the Russians yesterday seized the Pakling in the Red Sea.

The British steamer Pakling, Captain Lewis, which left London for Japan on June 10th, is well known in Honolulu. The vessel is a steamer of 2875 tons. During 1901 the vessel was under charter to the United States government as a transport and travelled between Manila and San Francisco. On March 28, 1901, the vessel arrived here from San Francisco, en route to Manila, under the command of Captain Warral, with a cargo of seven hundred cavalry horses, belonging to the Fifth and Fifteenth cavalry. During the Pakling's stay in port the horses were landed to give them a change and a chance for exercise. During the trouble with the Boxers in 1900 the Pakling was in Chinese waters.

THE CZAR APPREHENSIVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Czar is displeased over the possibility of complications with Great Britain.

TOKIO, July 20.—The Vladivostok cruisers Rossia, Rurik and Gromoboi have passed through the Tsugaru strait into the Pacific.

If the Russian Vladivostok squadron has actually passed through the Tsugaru Strait it has performed a remarkable feat and is now practically free to make a dash for vessels carrying contraband of war from the United States to Yokohama and Kobe. Vladivostok is located on the Japan Sea and in order to get out of that place to prey upon Pacific commerce or seek Port Arthur the Russian fleet would either have to pass through Tsugaru Strait or through Korea Strait. Sometime ago Admiral Skrydloff attempted to take his vessels through Korea Strait and managed to destroy three Japanese transports, but was turned back by Vice-Admiral Kamimura's cruiser squadron when he had almost made the passage.

Tsugaru Strait is 400 miles due east of Vladivostok and about the same distance north of Yokohama. The strait is about fifty miles long, wide in the center and tapered at each end to a width of about twelve miles. At one end is the fortified city of Fuku-yama and at the other Hakodate, a port from which a number of vessels have come to Honolulu with cargoes of sulphur. The Strait is so narrow there that one or two cruisers or even torpedo boats would be able to block the passage of the Russian squadron.

The Korea now en route to Yokohama from Honolulu carries a large amount of railway equipment and other goods which could be used by the Japanese for war purposes. Its departure with such

a cargo was well advertised.

The Rossia, Rurik and Gromoboi are very fast cruisers.

REENFORCEMENTS FOR OKU.

YUIKOW, July 20.—The reenforcements awaited by Gen. Oku are being disembarked under the protection of seven cruisers. Troops are also landing north of Port Arthur. Important events are expected within a week.

JAPANESE STILL ADVANCING.

TATCHEKIAO, July 20.—Ambuscades and skirmishes are of daily occurrence. The Japanese are moving northward toward Hui-yau and Simouchen.

OYAMA'S NEW PLANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—Experts are convinced that the Japanese have changed their plans in favor of a flanking movement on Liaoyang instead of a direct movement to Tatchekiao. The change is attributed to the arrival of Field Marshal Oyama.

ANOTHER RED SEA SEIZURE.

SUEZ, July 20.—The Russians seized the German steamer Sambia.

HAYASHI'S RETURN.

SEOUL, July 20.—Minister Hayashi has returned from Japan.

GERMANY WANTS EXPLANATIONS.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Government has asked Russia to explain the seizure of mails in the Red Sea. It is believed Russia will disavow the act.

ARMORED CRUISER LAUNCHED AT UNION IRON WORKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The armored cruiser South Dakota was launched yesterday.

The South Dakota is a powerful armored cruiser. She shares the distinction with her five sisters—the Colorado, California, Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia—of being the strongest type of cruiser in the United States navy, and, next to battleships, armored cruisers constitute the best class of war vessels. The South Dakota's sister ships are now under construction.

The general description of the South Dakota is as follows:

Hull—Length on water line, 502 feet; extreme beam, 68 feet 6 1/2 inches; draft on normal displacement of 13,676 tons, 24 feet 1 inch; full load displacement (ammunition and stores on

board), 16,104 tons. Designed indicated horsepower, 23,000; speed, 22 knots; coal supply, full bunker capacity, 1850 tons; complement of officers, 47; complement of seamen, marines, etc., 783. Engines and boilers: There are two sets of vertical inverted, triple-expansion, direct-acting, propelling engines, designed for 23,000 collective horsepower, or at 120 revolutions per minute. Each engine is placed in a separate water tight compartment and has cylinders 28 1/2 inches, 68 1/2 inches, and two 74 inches diameter by 48 inches stroke of piston.

Steam at 250 pounds pressure is supplied from sixteen water-tube boilers.

(Continued on Page 4)

GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Japanese Pierce the Russian Left and March on Mukden—Flank Movement After Two Days' Fighting Compels Russians to Retreat. Japanese Artillery Superior. Lloyds Quotes Heavy Insurance Rates on Anglo-Russian War.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TATCHEKIAO, July 22.—It is reported that the Japanese under Kuroki have pierced the Russian left flank between Keller's and Rennenkampf's positions and are now marching on Mukden.

RUSSIANS LOSING THE BATTLE.

LONDON, July 22.—Mukden advices of July 19 say that a fierce fight has raged for the past two days and continues. The Japanese flanking movement is causing the Russians to stubbornly retire. They have sustained heavy losses. The Japanese artillery has again proved its superiority. The scene of the conflict is not given.

VLADIVOSTOK UNEASY.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 22.—Work on the fortifications is being pushed. The troops are anxiously awaiting the Japanese.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, July 22.—Twenty guineas per cent are quoted by Lloyds for insurance against war between Great Britain and Russia.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—Two British cruisers have arrived here.

PARIS, July 21.—The French Government is endeavoring to avert an Anglo-Russian crisis.

VALETTA, July 21.—Nine British warships have left here to rejoin the Mediterranean squadron.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Russia will probably release the British ship Malacca and express regret for the incident of its seizure.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Eleven millions of dollars will be spent by the Russian Government on improvements for the Siberian Railway.

NEWCHWANG, July 21.—The Japanese are reported to be stopping vessels carrying contraband goods. Four junks have been sunk and their crews lost.

BRYAN'S SOCIALISTIC DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM

LINCOLN, Neb., July 22.—Bryan's plan to reform the Democracy includes government control of telegraphs, State ownership of railways, the abolishment of private monopolies, an income tax and the election of Federal judges.

THE KEY NOTE UTTERANCE.

OYSTER BAY, July 22.—President Roosevelt has completed his reply to the coming notification speech.

DEMOCRATS TO ORGANIZE.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Democratic National Committee will meet for organization on the 26th.

FOLK NOMINATED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 21.—Folk was today nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Missouri.

BRITISH NEAR LHASSA.

GYANGSTE, July 22.—The British are now twenty-five miles from Lhasa.

AMERICANS KILLED.

MAZATLAN, July 22.—Mexican officials have killed two Americans.

LAW WAS OVERLOOKED

Failure to Advertise Foreclosure In Hawaiian.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Failure to advertise a foreclosure of mortgage sale in the manner prescribed by law may bring the property of L. H. Dee up again for a second sale, this time after being properly advertised.

It was found after the sale of Mr. Dee's property that the whole matter could be declared void owing to the fact that the intention to foreclose the mortgage was advertised only in the English language, whereas it should have been advertised in the Hawaiian language as well.

The Civil Laws specifically provide for the manner in which such matters shall be advertised. It is provided that the parties having the power to sell mortgaged property, may, upon a breach of the conditions give notice of intention to foreclose such mortgage by publication of such notice in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks before advertising the mortgaged property for sale.

NO NUNNERY FOR GEAR.

At the hearing of the case for annulment of marriage between Eliza Holt Christian and Albert Christian held in Judge Gear's court yesterday morning, it was desired that Judge Gear hold court pro tem at the Catholic convent in order that testimony could be obtained from Mother Judith, the Mother Superior of the convent of the Sacred Hearts, Eliza Holt having once been a pupil in the convent. It was shown that by the rules of the convent the Mother Superior could not go outside its walls. Judge Gear, however, refused to go within the nunnery on the ground that the court had its place of sitting and would not change unless a witness was physically unable to attend court.

Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, however, Judge Gear finally appointed Clerk Sims as a master to take the testimony at the convent. "Judge" Sims, accompanied by the attorneys for both sides, visited the convent in the morning and the Mother Superior testified that Eliza Holt had been somewhat backward while a pupil at the school, had generally associated with children of much younger age than herself, and was generally behind in her studies.

LEFT NO WILL.

Judge Gear yesterday ordered the matter of the estate of Ng Fawn, deceased, set for hearing on Monday, August 22, at 10 a. m. Ng Ping, a nephew, asks that titles of administration be issued to him. No will appears to have been left by decedent, where estate is valued at about \$1,000. The heirs are Wong See, widow, Ng Ching Chee, daughter, age about 17 years; Ng Foo, son, age about 16 years; Ng Lai, son, age about 14 years; Ng Kam, daughter, age about 12 years, all of whom live near Canton, China.

COURT NOTES.

Copy of the order of Judge Matthew-

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

man, appointing John P. Curtis as clerk of the Third Circuit Court on Hawaii, was filed yesterday in the clerk's office.

MOANALUA SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Moanalua, the half-witted Hawaiian youth, was committed to the Insane Asylum by Judge Lindsay yesterday morning. Dr. Emerson and three employees of the Rapid Transit Company were the witnesses in the case. The former testified as to the mental condition of the man and the carmen told he threw rocks at Conductor Souza's car and of his insulting passengers. The evidence was declared sufficient and the man was committed to the asylum.

John Kaaa, the fake health inspector, was sentenced to six months on each of four charges of larceny in the second degree. He pleaded guilty. Willie Bill, a negro, who assaulted a Chinaman named Mok Kwal on the waterfront, July 12, was sent to the reef for three months.

James Hanlon, an old fisherman, was up charged with vagrancy, sentence was suspended in his case for six months. John Manenoughsky, up for the same offense, was given three months. He is the man who pretended to be a cripple and while the officer was ringing up the patrol wagon made a break for liberty.

G. W. Hunt was fined \$10 for assault and battery on Huen Monday night. Hale, the man found wandering about in Palama, was sent to the Insane Asylum. Holo paid \$3 and costs for profanity.

Stake and Ahia Makai paid \$5 and costs each for possessing che fa tickets. Lee Wal, charged with violating a rule of the Board of Health, was discharged. Twenty-three Chinamen charged with gambling will appear this morning. Joseph Clark, charged with malicious injury, and Ung Gui, up for vagrancy, will have their cases heard July 28.

STRAUSS IS HALED BEFORE JUDGE GEAR

Attorney Leon M. Strauss has been ordered before Judge Gear yesterday morning on an order issued by the court to answer a charge preferred by a client of his, August Johansen by name, a driver employed in the street department of the government.

The client stated to Judge Gear that he had given Strauss the sum of \$22.50 as a fee with which to bring a divorce suit against Johansen's wife. The money was paid over on June 22, but Johansen says no suit has been filed. He showed a receipt signed by Strauss for the amount.

Johansen is to bring suit against his wife on the ground that as soon as he leaves the house in the morning she quits the place and associates with men whom the husband has little use for.

ACHI RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT

At the meeting of the Eighth precinct, Republican Club, Fifth district, held last night, the resignation of W. C. Achi as president was presented and accepted, and G. L. Desha elected to fill the vacancy.

A meeting of the First Precinct Republican club of the Fourth District will be held at the Cummins residence, King street, on Friday evening, July 22, at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of nominating delegates to the territorial convention and the district committee.

Kona Orphanage.

Following is the report of Kona Orphanage for the months of May and June:

EXPENSES.

Salaries.....	\$62.30
Wages.....	71.45
Food and household supplies.....	273.69
Stock and chicken feed.....	41.47
Improvements.....	132.00
Furniture.....	91.00
Incidentals.....	99.45
Fuel.....	20.00
School Supplies.....	15.00

Total expenses.....\$1,406.36

RECEIPTS.

Cash received at Orphanage.....	\$304.55
F. A. Schaefer & Co.....	50.00
Mr. Robert Lewers.....	50.00
Mr. G. Miller.....	10.00
Mr. Schirer.....	2.00
Mrs. Olive M. Packard.....	2.00
Kaumakapili C. E. Society.....	10.00
Hilo Junior C. E. Society.....	1.15
Hilo Portuguese C. E. Society.....	4.05
Honolulu Japanese C. E. Society.....	1.30
Miss Alice F. Beard.....	\$71.20

Total receipts.....\$1,306.25

There are 59 children in the Orphanage now.

There is no money in the treasury.

ALICE F. BEARD,

Manager.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when traveling. H. C. Harrison, Ananahua, Iowa, U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COUNTY ACT DEBATED BY LEADING CITIZENS

Judge Dole, Professor Scott, Associate Justice Hatch, J. G. Pratt and W. T. Rawlins Give Their Views—Reservations of Power.

Educational and health department matters in the Territory should not be given over to the control of the proposed county governments, judging from the remarks of Federal Judge Dole, Associate Justice F. M. Hatch, Prof. M. M. Scott, Attorney W. T. Rawlins, F. S. Dodge and other citizens who spoke last evening before the County Act Commission.

Associate Justice Hatch stated that the legislature made a mistake when it decided to establish county government in the islands first and municipalities afterward. He was of the opinion that the matter was being presented in a hind-end foremost, and that town government should be the initial basis of all local self-government.

Whether the Boards of Supervisors should be elected by the voters, or appointed by the Governor, was a question gone over carefully. The possible intervention of Congress was suggested by most of the speakers. It was thought advisable to frame an act, which, should it be decided by the courts that the counties had not the power to elect their Boards of Supervisors, would permit their selection by the Governor.

A good point was made by Attorney Rawlins as to the wisdom of the Governor having the right to appoint Boards of Supervisors and other boards. He raised the supposition of a Democratic victory for President in which case a Democratic governor would naturally appoint Democratic Boards of Supervisors and other boards, although the Republicans might be in the majority.

JUDGE DOLE ON ACT.

The Commission members were all present with the exception of Beckley who is now on Maui. Mr. Cooper being in the chair. In the audience were Judge S. B. Dole, Justice F. M. Hatch, Delegate Kalaniana'ole, Attorney-General Andrews, Attorney W. T. Rawlins, F. S. Dodge, J. G. Pratt, Prof. M. M. Scott, W. R. Sims.

The chair stated that the Commission was basing its work on the act of 1903. He stated also that no argument on the desirability or undesirability of a County Act was necessary as the Commission had been organized merely to frame an act. He called upon Judge Dole for an expression of his views on the subject of questions propounded from the last meeting; the principal one of which concerned the election or appointment of the Boards of Supervisors. Judge Dole said he came to listen and not to discuss the matter.

"I have some views," added Judge Dole, "more or less definite. The matter of the legal question we cannot possibly settle at present. Congress may settle it for us by legislation, but I think we are powerless in that particular. We may guess at it, but it seems to me that the policy of the government shall have as few pitfalls as possible. If there is an uncertain element about it I believe it is sound policy to accept the situation and provide for boards appointed by the Governor."

"If we wish to progress in this matter I think it is a sound thing to do. We have already had experience in the matter of framing an act which ought to deter us from seeking too much. We tried to get too much in the act and consequently failed of getting anything. I am in favor of making a small beginning, sufficient for the different parts of the islands to effect their organizations. They have all to learn the principle of self-government. I am in favor of a very small form of county government to begin with because I think our people

are not acquainted with county government and not experienced in political responsibilities.

"I think they will acquire more knowledge by having something small and simple to grasp, to be added to from time to time."

DON'T TOUCH EDUCATION.

Prof. M. M. Scott said he was highly interested in the study of government and political science. As to the particular form of a County Act that would stand the fire of the courts he disclaimed any knowledge. He elaborated on the question of supervisors by election and appointment. This question was: Under the Organic Act can a county Board of Supervisors be elected by the voters?

Prof. Scott said he would get beyond his depth if he undertook to arrive at a definite conclusion in the premises.

"In reading the Organic Act I notice that the Governor has the power to appoint certain officials with the advice and consent of the Senate, as well as certain boards, including the Immigration, Educational, Health, etc., etc. All these Boards appear to me to be co-extensive with the entire area of the territory. The Organic Act gives the legislature power, if it sees fit, to establish counties, towns and municipalities, and provide for their government."

"The Board of Education is co-extensive with the functions of the area of the entire territory, but if the legislature sees fit to establish and provide for counties, towns and municipalities and provided Boards of Supervisors, the functions of the latter would not be co-extensive with the areas of the territory. I do not think it would be rational to give municipal or county government with a grating to it. If a board of aldermen are to govern a municipality, will the Governor appoint them? From a rational standpoint that seems to be ridiculous. If you give the Governor power to appoint Boards in the islands you concentrate the power of government more than it is now."

If the county act is passed it seems to me rational to give the electorate power to elect their supervisors.

"I say, get to work and frame your act without reference to what position Congress might take in the matter, and put in the act the power to permit the electorate to elect the supervisors. I believe Congress wished to give the legislature power to determine whether it was necessary to provide county government."

"As to whether the act should provide for the control of education, health and road matters, I believe that in America the political tendency is to concentrate control rather than to distribute. I should say the Board of Health should be co-extensive with the entire area of the Territory, and the same with roads, bridges and wharves."

"On the educational proposition I speak with considerable hesitancy. There are some arguments in favor of it and many against. If the wants of the different localities were exactly the same it would be one thing, and where they are not precisely the same it is another question. In a place like Honolulu where there is concentration of wealth and large numbers of school children, it might be better to have local control to a certain extent. But if the counties take over the matter of educational affairs, it seems to me they will have great difficulties, especially in the poorer districts. In some respects local control might work well in Honolulu and Hilo."

"If there is any county control of

HONOLULU MAY GET THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The Republican territorial convention which will nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress, and members for both houses of the Territorial Legislature, will probably be held in Honolulu. The executive committee of the Territorial Central Committee met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Fort street headquarters and were a unit in declaring for Honolulu, instead of Hilo, as the place of meeting.

The matter is passed up to the territorial committee to take definite action.

The question of the division of unwieldy precincts in both districts of Oahu was brought up and the matter of marking off a map with precincts divided was left to chairman Crabbe. The subject will be passed upon at a future meeting.

The Eighth Precinct club has no meeting hall at present and the executive committee decided to permit the club to make use of a building just back of the Pumping Station on Alapai street, although the building is in the Fourth precinct, Alapai street dividing the house from the Eighth precinct.

Several applications for positions with the government were considered and acted upon. Among them was that of Harry Wooten who was endorsed for road engineer for Oahu; Mr. Howell for road engineer on Hawaii.

WANT PRECINCT DIVIDED.

The announcement in Monday's Advertiser that a move was on to divide several of the big precincts of the city into smaller ones for the benefit of the voters, has had the effect of bringing together various precinct organizations to discuss the matter. The First Precinct of the Fourth District has already taken it in hand and will move to have that precinct made into two before the registration of voters begins in September.

schools I think it should come about slowly and not be pitched in.

"In Wailuku they are now building a \$30,000 schoolhouse, in a town where there are 124 school children. It is a waste of money. It is like a Bishop without a congregation. It is a political measure under the present system."

"Let the Health, Educational, road and wharf matters be co-extensive with the functions of the whole territory."

J. G. PRATT'S VIEWS.

J. G. Pratt, who assisted in the framing of a County Act about three years ago, gave his views on the subject. He said the territory enjoyed a good form of government, which was really a sort of county government and if this could be applied to the various islands as the governments to be termed county governments he thought it would work very well. The requirements for government here were different from those on the mainland. He thought present conditions should be disturbed as little as possible if county government became effective. Congress should be sought as little as possible. He thought the Supervisors should be elected, not appointed.

"Do you think Congress would entertain any such proposition?" inquired Judge Dole.

Mr. Pratt thought that any discussion of the matter on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington would not be calculated to strengthen the position of the people of the islands. As to health and educational matters, Mr. Pratt agreed with Prof. Scott.

HATCH FAVORS TOWNSHIPS.

Associate Justice Hatch of the Supreme Court placed himself on record as to the necessity for the control of educational, health and road matters resting with the Territorial government as at present. Under existing conditions he felt that it was a wise move to leave the control unchanged.

A change in the present control of educational matters would cause a lack of uniformity of grades and in a few years there would be a very uneven state of grades, many of which would be far behind the others.

As to public health matters he thought the tendency was to concentrate. The national board of health at Washington is a board that is taking control of all health matters throughout the nation. Formerly the control of health matters was vested in the States and Territory governments, but people generally were now conceding the advisability of national control.

"I think we would retrograde in health matters if we establish small local boards."

"As to roads, if the county act should be passed, the counties should take care of the existing roads, but I would not like to see the act drawn to prevent the Territory from constructing and planning new roads in the various counties. In New York the State has contributed half the expense towards building new roads and exercises supervision over them. This secures uniformity."

"I think that if some form of municipal government were established first, or before county government, it would be better. I think you are going at this wrong-end first."

"I think eventually we will have to go before Congress to get clear of the Organic Act. I don't think we can change the control of the public lands."

RAWLINS HAS AN IDEA.

W. T. Rawlins, elected as attorney for the "County of Oahu," said it might be believed that he was prejudiced in favor of county government from his former connection with the short-lived "County of Oahu." He was not of the opinion that the Organic Act contemplated giving the Governor power to appoint Boards of Supervisors. It was un-American. The government has been centralized and it was the duty of every citizen to decentralize it. One of the principal features of the county government was the election of its officials. If it should happen that a Democratic Governor should be appointed to rule, he might, according to arguments, favor the appointment of the boards by the Governor, appoint all Democratic boards when the electorate could elect Republican boards.

Mr. Rawlins stated that he had received letters from members of Congress at Washington saying that if Hawaii could not make a county act, "we will take away the power from you to make one."

Mr. Rawlins agreed with Prof. Scott on educational, health, bridge and road matters.

DON'T CHANGE CONTROL.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole, when asked for his views, said he was present merely to listen, not to talk.

F. S. Dodge said that if a County Act was to be passed it should be as simple as possible. He was in favor of territorial control of educational, health, bridge and road matters.

Judge Dole again spoke on municipal affairs. He thought that the commissioners were given the power to choose either for a municipal, town or county measure. He said there was no question but that the town government was the best school for the people to gain an idea of the responsibility of government.

Prof. Scott, speaking on the size of the proposed act said that the 1903 act had 55,000 words, while the Massachusetts constitution comprised only 900 words. The new measure should contain no more than 2500 words. He could not understand the 1903 act at all, but supposed this was due to his lack of intelligence.

Justice Hatch heartily endorsed the town government proposal. He also said that if the commission was afraid the courts might decide that the Board of Supervisors could not be elected, but must be appointed, then arrange to have only one supervisor, and he could be elected by the people.

Before adjournment a motion was passed setting aside the session of next Tuesday evening for a further discussion of the county problem, and it was asked that the press urge all citizens interested in the measure to be present on that evening and give expression to their views.

STUDYING THE CORAL

Dr. Duerden is Investigating Polyps.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"I'm just fixing some crab soup for my specimens," said Dr. J. E. Duerden of the University of Michigan when asked about his work yesterday afternoon. The professor was found on the lagoon of the Aquarium surrounded by bottles and jars filled with precious specimens of live coral and shelves covered with the skeletons of dead ones. The doctor was just engaged in squirting the contents of a tube in which the remains of a crab had been mixed with sea water into the eager clutches of a sea anemone which wriggled eager tentacles in the direction of the food.

Dr. Duerden is at present engaged in the study of living corals under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute. Yesterday he gave the following interesting description of his work:

"What is familiarly known as coral represents but the skeleton produced by a small animal often spoken of as the coral insect but in no way related to insects as understood by biologists. Properly these are called coral polyps. They constitute the soft part of the coral and it is upon these that I am engaged."

"The hard, skeleton parts, have been already very much studied as they are abundant in most museums but very little scientific research has been done on the polyps themselves. For this purpose it is necessary that the naturalist should establish himself in some tropical region where corals are abundant and there on the spot make observations day by day. I have already spent several years in the same research in the West Indies and the study has now reached such a point that it was necessary to take up the Pacific forms."

"The Hawaiian Islands are the nearest point to the mainland where such can be studied and the Aquarium is the only institution offering facilities for such investigation. I can not speak in too high terms of the action of the management of the Rapid Transit company in placing the resources of the Aquarium at my disposal for without these it would have been practically impossible to have carried out the work."

"The Hawaiian Islands are not so rich in species of coral as some of the other South Sea Islands, particularly Samoa and Tahiti. The greatest number occur on the Barrier Reef of Australia. Already however about thirty species of shallow water forms have been obtained and are being studied while alive."

Dr. Duerden is working partly in co-operation with the staff of the Bishop Museum which is also making an extensive collection of dried corals. Next week he hopes to make a trip to other parts of the island in the hope of finding certain forms not yet found around Waikiki. Continuing, the doctor said: "Among other things, inquiry is being made into the physiology of the coral animal, that is how it eats and the general conditions of its existence and some extremely interesting results have been obtained which will be given out later. Experiments are being made as to the possibility of keeping corals alive in the tanks of the Aquarium and this week it is proposed to place on exhibition a representative series of our living corals."

"No aquarium has hitherto found it possible to maintain living corals 'with any degree of success. They do not survive well in confinement for many reasons. They require extremely careful management as in coral rock there are frequently found sponges, worms and other boring organisms and when these die and decay they render the conditions of life for the corals impossible."

"The coral animals themselves are so small that they can only just be seen with the naked eye, hence in an exhibit only the general appearance of the living colonies is gained. To see the actual polyp one must examine it at close quarters with a lens or microscope. One attractive feature of live corals is the beautiful coloring they display. A brownish color is the predominant tint of those around these islands. This color is due to a small yellow colored algae which lives within the tissues of the polyp. In addition to the brownish color there are bright yellows, greens and blues and the combination of these makes an attractive display."

"It is expected that the tank containing the exhibit of living corals will be ready by the end of the week."

Dr. Duerden stated that the generous offer of facilities for study made to him may perhaps lead to the visit of other naturalists in the interests of pure scientific research.

SANITARY WORK MONTH OF JUNE

Honolulu sanitary inspectors made 7734 inspections in June. They ordered 1330 items of sanitary work done, of which 1190 were completed, and performed special duty of 25 3-4 days.

The inspector of pig and duck ranches visited 25 duck and 108 pig ranches. He ordered eight reforms in duck ranches, of which four were carried out, and five in pig ranches, all of which were completed, and performed special duty of 24 1-2 days.

TO REPORT

Matter of Kokuas Is Talked Over.

Dr. Cooper's return was mentioned by President Pinkham in his statement of business to the Board of Health yesterday as follows:

"We have the pleasure of welcoming Dr. Cooper back to our councils from his mission to the east in behalf of our leper charges. We have great encouragement from the fact he was not only able to secure the interested attention of the heads of the United States Marine Hospital and Public Health Service, but the active support of the controlling body of the great American Medical Association. It is too early to expect from Dr. Cooper his official report."

Dr. Cooper informed the Board that his report would be ready for next meeting.

PETITIONS FOR KOKUAS.

Upon the petitions of four afflicted persons at the Settlement to be allowed the attendance of relatives, the president commented thus:

"The petition of Maria Kaanaana I recommend be refused for the reason she is in the Bishop Home, and, in every way, cared for by the Sisters. The petitions of Maria Wattle, Kamaka Eleakala and Sophia Nathaniel should be granted, as they all require the aid they ask for."

"The case of Mrs. Nathaniel deserves public mention. She is the widow of the late Judge Nathaniel. She has a little business from which she derives some profit, and now that she is unable fully to care for her own person and business she desires aid. Her husband left a few small debts, some of which she has paid. Her ambition is, during the short time left her, to pay off the remaining debts, leaving a record of integrity when she passes away."

All of the president's recommendations were adopted.

Mr. Andrews, on one of the cases, said he would not agree to kokuas if there were any general provision made for assistance to the helpless. In the absence of such provision those persons must have somebody to wait on them. Father James was granted permission to visit the Settlement.

POOL TABLE ENTERPRISE.

"Two members of the Settlement run a fish market, Messrs. Kanikau and Harvest," the president wrote. "They are ambitious and have recently imported from the east an excellent pool table. They ask permission to run it in connection with their other business. The Superintendent can see no objection, and quite favors their plan as adding a little diversion to the Settlement. I therefore recommend the petition be granted, the permission to be subject to such rules and regulations as the Superintendent may impose, and to be revoked at his discretion."

"If they do not turn it into a gambling scheme," Dr. Cooper remarked, "I do not see why they should not be granted permission."

"In that case the permission could be revoked," President Pinkham observed. It was voted to grant the petition with such restrictions as the Superintendent might impose.

STREET CAR PRIVILEGES.

"I am pleased to announce," the president said, "the privilege of free transportation during working hours has been granted to our sanitary inspectors by the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. It will add greatly to the efficiency of the inspectors. Their salaries have never been adequate to the expense of travel required by their duties."

On motion of Dr. Mays a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Rapid Transit Co. for the concession.

APPOINTMENTS.

President Pinkham reported W. F. Hall was in June taken from the inspector service and stationed at the quarantine hospital, and had also been appointed to succeed A. D. Larnach, resigned, as agent of the mosquito committee. Lot K. C. Lane, a former inspector, was appointed in Mr. Hall's place.

These changes were approved. The president also reported that he had called at all hospitals under the Board's patronage and visited each patient. He would be prepared to report on this visitation tour at next meeting.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

The Food Commissioner's report for June was read and filed. It is summarized elsewhere.

Dr. Monmarat, meat inspector, re-

QUOTATIONS

Promotion Committee Want Them for Advertising.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee has addressed about fifty or sixty of Honolulu's representative citizens asking them to send in what they believe to be quotations on Hawaii most applicable to advertising the Islands.

The Committee has issued a circular letter stating the object for which the quotations are desired. The famous prose poem on Hawaii by Mark Twain is held up as a model. The committee knows that magazines, books, letters and newspapers of the past and present are filled with good things relating to Hawaii, and from the diversity of readers to which the inquiries have been addressed, it hopes to secure many of them.

The committee also hopes that any one knowing of apt quotations of this kind will send them to the headquarters.

TEACHERS PLACED FOR ENSUING TERM

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday there were present Prof. W. D. Alexander, Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Chas. L. Hopkins and H. M. von Holt, Commissioners; Superintendent A. T. Atkinson and Secretary C. T. Rodgers.

The following recommendations were made by the Committee on Teachers and approved:

Miss Mabel Dryer, Geography and Music in Normal School.

Miss Kluegel, Assistant, Grade I. B. Training Department.

Miss Ether M. Damon, Assistant, Nature Study and Manual, Normal.

KAUAI.

Miss Florence Deverill, Hanalei, Principal.

Miss Lena Deverill, Hanalei, Assistant.

MAUI.

C. E. Copeland, Wailuku, Principal.

Mrs. C. O. Copeland, Wailuku, Assistant.

Miss Mille Morris, Huelo.

J. Vincent, Kealahou.

Eli Snyder, Ulaio.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Uluapaluka.

MOLOKAI.

Miss Fountain, transferred from Kaimalo to Kaunakakai.

Miss Gertrude A. McCriston, Kaimalo.

HAWAII.

H. E. Wilson, transferred to Hilea, Kau, from Kalapana.

Miss Ida Yowell, Holualoa, N. Kona.

OAHU.

Mrs. Overend, transferred from Kailiwaena to Waipahu, vice Miss Ross, resigned.

Miss Inez Zeigler, daughter of Lieut. Col. Zeigler of the National Guard of Hawaii, is shortly to make a trip that is noteworthy in that she will leave the shores of Oahu for the first time in her life. Accompanied by Miss Underwood, daughter of Captain Underwood of the schooner Robert Lewers, Miss Zeigler will go to Laysan Island on the next trip of the Lewers to remain for a few weeks.

Miss Zeigler was born in Honolulu and although about eighteen years of age she has never been away from Oahu, not even to visit on the other islands. It is an interesting fact that her first trip away from her native shores should be to a small speck in the middle of the Pacific, almost a barren desert waste inhabited almost entirely by gulls, instead of to a populous city on the mainland.

ported having in June examined 572 cattle, 1015 hogs and 152 sheep, also inspected imported meats.

Jas. Nott Jr., substitute plumbing inspector, reported among other details 22 sewer connections and 237 inspections made in June.

Inspector Bowman of Hilo had made 720 inspections and given 213 orders, all of which had been obeyed.

Dr. Sloggett, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, rendered his quarterly report. On March 21 there were 175 inmates—122 males and 43 females. On June 30 the inmates numbered 177—135 males and 42 females. The number received was 23, and discharged 22.

Mr. Lane was granted further time to report on pasturage at the Settlement.

Dr. Cooper's reports elsewhere condensed were read and filed.

With Mr. Pinkham were present Attorney General L. Andrews, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. W. H. Mays, John C. Lane and M. P. Robinson, C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attendance.

Sunday Evening, July 31, Date Chosen for Important Ceremony -- General Opening of Structure will Take Place Following Day

Odd Fellows and Rebekahs of Honolulu will dedicate the new building of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on Fort street on Sunday evening, July 31.

A program of exercises has been arranged to commence at 8 o'clock in the lodge room of the Odd Fellows which is on the third floor of the building. Addresses will be made by representative officers of the Excelsior, Harmony and Polynesian Encampment lodges of Odd Fellows and Pacific and Olive Branch lodges of the Rebekahs.

The ceremonies will be attended only by Odd Fellows and Rebekahs.

The following day, Monday, the building will be opened to an invited list of guests. They will be received in the evening and it is proposed to give a dance on this occasion. The guests will include the families of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs and their friends.

The second floor will be used for the spreading of the supper, and exercises will be held in the third story lodge room, while dancing will be enjoyed there as well as on the Roof Garden.

The building is rapidly approaching completion. The second story lodge room will be complete in every respect for the use of lodges other than Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, and already a number of applications have been received for its rental. The third story will be used exclusively for Odd Fellow lodges, including the Excelsior, Harmony and Polynesian Encampment and the Pacific and Olive Branch Rebekah lodges.

The top story is a Roof Garden and will be let for social purposes, dancing, etc.

The lodge rooms are finished in plaster with a classical finish in half columns. Both are attractive and cool. There are a number of ante-rooms, closets for regalia, toilet rooms and pantries. An elevator of the latest type will run day and night.

FLYING FISH WITH SNOUTS MILK THE COWS OF KONA

Washington, D. C., July 7, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: I enclose a clipping from the New York Sunday Herald of July 3rd. The writer neglected to add that these fish feed the Kona cows a succulent submarine tuber of which the cows are very fond, and which changes their milk to cream, and that these fish sitting on their milking stools, churn the cream with their tails, and sell the butter in Honolulu at fancy prices.

Very Respectfully,

E. P. DOLE.

HONOLULU, T. H., June 21.—For months the cows of the district of Kona, which is along the sea, have been dry. Prize cows which in season could be depended upon to give bounteous supplies of rich milk have disappointed their owners steadily, although there was no physical reason for it. Milk has arisen to a premium in the district and could not be obtained at any price.

Naturally the natives were suspected. The white farmers organized special bands of vigilantes to watch, but night after night brought forth no result. Cows which should have given large supplies in the morning would return from a night's grazing on the rich grass absolutely dry, although it was certain no human being had approached them during the night.

The explanation has been found at last, at least, in the opinion of some of the farmers and it has come from the natives. The far famed and almost legendary "milkmaid" flying fish have again returned to the shores of Hawaii and are plying their peculiar vocation.

It was only after many natives had been given a species of the "third degree" by the suspicious husbandmen that the explanation was given. An ancient native was responsible for it and he is solemnly corroborated by every other native of the district.

According to them the waters of the Pacific contain a strange species of flying fish which thrives on milk alone. The native word translated means "milkmaids." These fish, say the natives, first appeared in the latter part of the eighteenth century and were supposed to come from the shores of Australasia. They have long, pliable snouts, and when once in action cannot be detached.

Their plan, it is said, is to swim through the surf quietly to the shore, where, by jumping up in the air, they can discover a herd of goats, or sheep, or cows, grazing on the sea grass. They then arise, as if in ordinary flight, and, as if prearranged, certain ones end their flight on certain animals. There they dangle until their thirst or hunger is appeased or the supply runs short. They then swing themselves loose and at the same time gain the impetus which enables them to reach the sea again. Once in a very long while, it is said, one of these fish is captured because he is so greedy that he cannot fly at all after his meal.

The cows, it is said, never heed their strange milkmaids because the flutter of the wings of the fish produces a current of air most pleasing on a warm night.

That is the explanation given by the natives. Some of the farmers profess to believe this and have surrounded their cows with gill nets. Others are not doing this, but are guarding their cattle with shotguns loaded with fine shot, which is surely not a bait for flying or any other kind of fish.

COST OF WATER CRIPPLES SUBURBAN SMALL FARMING

Criticism is made that efforts at small farming by persons living in the suburbs are crippled to some extent by the system of water rates charged against users in outlying districts. An instance is cited at Kaimuki where a man carrying out the small farming idea went extensively into the papaya-raising business, devoting several acres to the industry.

A private water company supplied him at the rate of \$60 per year and his industry flourished. The government now supplies water in this section and he is required to pay 7 1-2 cents per thousand gallons. As his papayas need considerable water it costs him at the rate of \$1 per day, when used, to irrigate.

It is stated that the people generally going into the outlying districts are not all of the wealthy class and that they are put to a large outlay in order to build up their homes. Although the government is put to expense in running water mains to these sections, yet it is not considered by the suburban right that they should pay the government for laying them. They believe that they should be given the privilege of paying a nominal rate by which they may develop what would otherwise be waste lands, and finally create a large neighborhood to which city rates may then be applied.

DESTROYED

Sixteen Milk Samples Found Below Standard.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner and Analyst, in his report for June to the president of the Board of Health, says:

"One hundred milk samples were examined, with sources as follows:

From wagons 94 samples, 9 below standard.

"From dairies 6 samples, 2 below standard.

"Brought to office 11 samples, 4 below standard.

"From Inspector Bowman, Hilo, 9 samples, 1 below standard."

These figures give a total of sixteen samples of milk below standard. The samples from milk wagons found below standard were one from Borgo for Dairymen's Association, one from a Japanese driver for G. Holt, one from Fernandez, one from a Japanese driver for H. Davis, two from V. M. Souza and three from A. V. Lloyd. The last samples were made the basis of prosecution, Lloyd pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended for thirteen months. Mr. Duncan says:

"A number of the milk samples reported adulterated this month, I am of the opinion, were not adulterated with water, but were from cows giving a poor quality of milk. Several of these dealers have been notified that the milk sold by them is below standard but not much improvement has been noted."

"The milk standard of this Territory is the lowest in the United States and dealers should have no difficulty in meeting the requirements. If improvement is not noted in a short time it will be necessary to prosecute a number of these dealers."

Of four samples of cream examined, including one of pasteurized canned cream, two samples contained 263 (.41 per cent) and 219 (.37 per cent) boric acid per gallon, respectively.

"The use of preservatives in cream has been a general practice in Honolulu for several years," the Analyst says. "Used in proper quantity, probably no danger would arise, as its use is confined mainly to adults. The amount found is above the limit of .25 per cent which is considered the largest amount that should be used."

"One sample preservative, submitted by a dealer, and used in cream, was examined and found to be boric acid, containing the equivalent of 98.5 per cent crystallized boric acid."

Commissioner Duncan gives the figures of five samples of vinegar, on which he comments:

"The first three samples were bought for cider vinegar, but the analysis shows them to be spirit vinegar and probably colored, as is also the case with the last two, but which were not purchased as any particular kind. The first three samples are adulterated, in that they were sold under the name of another article. The names of the dealers selling spirit vinegar as cider vinegar are as follows:

"1. Y. W. Sing, Nuuanu street.

"2. Territory Grocery Co., Vineyard and Emma streets.

"3. Chin Yang, Fishmarket (Government)."

"The following foods were examined with results as below:

"One sample catsup for mineral acid; not present.

"Two cans salmon; contents fit for food.

"Ten cans oysters; swelled cans.

"Ten jars preserves; fermented.

"Thirty-six cans assorted fruit, cans swelled.

"Twenty cans Chinese food; cans leaking and corroded.

"The above seventy-six cans and jars were condemned and destroyed as unfit for food.

"Two miscellaneous samples submitted by a physician were tested for mercury and arsenic; result not present."

"Water was examined as follows: Hilo Water Works; result as reported. Pahoa Water Works; result as reported. Water from dairy; result as reported. Water submitted by physician, no contamination."

TALULA WILL BE PLEASURE CRAFT

The launch Talula, which was the property of the Inter-Island Live Fish Company, has changed hands and will now assume the role of a foreign pleasure yacht. Last Saturday she was to have been sold at auction but as none of the bids were of any respectable size the owners decided not to part with the craft. Yesterday Captain Stirling of the ship Great Admiral, which is in port from Newcastle with a cargo of coal, bought the Talula. He will take her with him to Sydney where his family reside and use her as a pleasure craft. The deck house will be cut down and a new gasoline engine installed making a fine cruising yacht of the vessel.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of cholera morbus dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowels sold by all dealers and druggists Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Albert Christian Described His Wedding.

The hearing of the Nottley will case was concluded before the Supreme Court yesterday. Following it the water rights controversy of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. vs. Wailuku Sugar Co. came up. As Justices Hartwell and Hatch were both disqualified, the court was constituted by Chief Justice Frear and Circuit Judges Robinson and Matthewman. W. O. Smith and Castle & Wittington appear for plaintiff, and Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper and Ballou & Marx for defendant. J. J. Dunne appeared to intervene for the natives owning kuleanas in the district involved, but the court denied leave of intervention.

THE CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

Another day was consumed and the end not yet, before Judge Gear, in Mrs. Kentwell's suit to annul the marriage of Elizabeth J. Holt Christian to Albert Christian. The defending husband occupied the stand most of the day. He told in direct examination all about his courtship and marriage, together with some of his married experiences.

His father-in-law was represented as greatly pleased at the prospect of his daughter's marriage, especially as it would take her from the custody and control of the Kentwells. On the trip downtown to get the marriage license the prospective groom insisted that the girl's father must be sober until after he gave the bride away. Hence, although the old gentleman bought a gallon of whisky he indulged in but two drinks of the stimulant in the afternoon before the ceremony at the Catholic church in the evening. The ceremony was described in detail with special reference to the bride's answering of "Yes" to the usual question and her seeming comprehension of the significance of the rite. After the twain were united, the wedding party drove to the home of the groom's sisters and himself, where the couple lived until separated by Mrs. Kentwell, who, according to the husband, spirited the wife away while he was absent on a gasoline schooner aboard which he was employed.

After going to the house the father had everybody drink from the contents of the demijohn to the health of the couple. Among other reasons given for regarding his wife as rational, Christian told about the household duties in which she helped his sisters. She also played cards with the rest of them, casino being the usual game, besides which she had picked up solitaire from her sisters-in-law. Witness had been told by his wife that Mrs. Kentwell, on taking her to her home in a buggy, had taken her car fare from her—having overtaken her as she was waiting for a car—and told her to throw away the wedding ring. In his cross-examination Christian, replying to the court's question, "Who bought the ring?" said it was his mother's ring.

P. H. Burnette, the agent who issued the marriage license, gave evidence before the court rose for the day.

MOTHER AGAINST DAUGHTER.

Judge De Bolt denied the motion of Claudina J. Camara, widow, for the removal of Augusta Bell as administratrix of the estate of J. M. Camara, deceased, and for a full accounting by such administratrix. A. G. Correa was attorney for the complainant, whose grounds of motion were that the administratrix had neglected the management of the estate in North Kona, that she had not accounted for all estate moneys received by her and that the estate would suffer irreparable loss if some proper person were not appointed administratrix in place of Augusta Bell. The petitioner is mother of the respondent. Her petition was denied because the accounts of the respondent had already been approved by the court.

BLAISDELL MINORS ESTATE.

J. Alfred Magoon, guardian of the J. L. Blaisdell minors, has filed his account for the year ending June 30, 1903, showing receipts of \$15,995.09 and payments of \$3798.68. Of the receipts \$12,127.67 were on principal and \$3867.42 on income account while \$9250 was disbursed on principal, and \$2846.41 on income account.

J. Alfred Magoon, guardian of the J. L. Blaisdell minors, has filed his account for the year ending June 30, 1904, showing receipts of \$8407.80 and payments of \$5526.14 which leave a balance of \$2881.66. Of the receipts \$5090.83 was on principal, and \$3316.97 on income account while \$3100 was disbursed on principal, and \$2426.14 on income account.

A SMALL ESTATE.

Wahinelewa Maewa (w.) sister of deceased petitioned for letters of administration on the estate of the late Ben Kaunahi, which consists of \$44.40 in Bishop & Co's savings bank. The heirs at law are four brothers and four sisters. As the costs of administration will amount to about \$17, there will be less than \$44 apiece for distribution among the heirs. Judge Gear directed that the petition be filed without deposit of costs other than for advertising the notice.

(Continued on page 4.)

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,
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FRIDAY : : : : JULY 22

KENNAN'S VIEWS.

The best correspondence, all things considered, which this war has produced, is that in The Outlook from the pen of George Kennan. It is literature. The Outlook, acknowledging the receipt of a private letter from Mr. Kennan, announces that he is en route to all the points of interest on the Korean and Manchurian coasts, a vessel having been provided by the Japanese government to carry officials and three correspondents, including Mr. Kennan, on that journey. Regarding the general prospects in the East Mr. Kennan writes as follows, part of his forecast having since been verified:

"It looks now as if there might be heavy fighting in the near future in the northern part of Liaoting peninsula. The Russians seem to be moving southward in force with the intention of relieving Port Arthur and 'sandwiching' the second Japanese army between the Port Arthur garrison and the advancing column of General Kurapatkin. If this be attempted, it is likely to result in disaster to the Russians. I don't think they can stand against the Japanese in the open field. Thus far they haven't even been able to hold intrenchments against them. They have, furthermore, to reckon with the Yalu army of General Kuraki, which will be upon their left flank, and they may get 'sandwiched' themselves between the first and second armies of the Japanese. My impression is, from talking with Japanese who are likely to be well informed here, that the Japanese armies will not attempt to go very far from the seacoast. If they defeat General Kurapatkin's army in southern Manchuria, they may follow it as far as Mukden, but it isn't likely that they will go to Harbin. Their plan of campaign, as understood here, is to take and hold the whole seacoast, from Port Arthur to Vladivostok, fortify northern Korea, and then 'stand pat,' leaving the Russians to take the offensive if they feel so disposed. The interior of Manchuria is of no use whatever to the Russians without the seacoast, and if the Japanese content themselves with the acquisition of the coast, and there await developments, the Russians, in order to continue the war, must take the offensive. It is believed here that the Japanese will try to take Port Arthur by assault within a month, and that they are prepared to sacrifice 20,000 men if necessary, in order finally to dispose of what remains of the Russian fleet there, so as to have their own fleet free to meet the Russian Baltic fleet if it comes out here and attempts to regain command of the sea. The case of Vladivostok, however, is different. There is no hurry about taking it, and the Japanese army will probably isolate it and starve it out."

THE VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS.

It may be doubted that the Vladivostok squadron has run away, as its service about Japan is too useful to be dispensed with. The fast cruisers not only cut out Japanese merchantmen and transports, threaten lines of communication and disturb Togo's blockading plans, but they constitute a possible re-enforcement to the Port Arthur fleet. To run away would be most ignoble and possibly would result in the detention of the vessels at any neutral port. The chances are good that the present cruise is simply a spirited dash with Port Arthur as a possible goal, in default of which Vladivostok may again be sought. The latter place cannot be blockaded with any squadron Japan can spare. Even at Port Arthur, where there is a single entrance to the harbor and that a narrow one, the blockade is ineffective. At Vladivostok, where there are two channels, widely apart and an almost perpetual fog, the work of closing the port from the outside is extremely hazardous and difficult. Civil War lessons teach how hard it is to blockade any defended port, no matter how strong a fleet can be brought to bear.

Apparently Skrydloff's ships are free to travel about as long as their coal lasts, except for such accidents of war as would come of a chance encounter with a Japanese naval force. This they are not looking for.

The cause of good government in Hawaii seems now to be in safe hands. That eminent reformer, ex-Judge Humphreys is president of the new Good Government (Pledge) Club, a post to which he was elevated at the instance of Charles Creighton whose services to good citizenship here have been fairly momentous. Mr. Paddy Ryan, one of the most gentlemanly of local burkekeepers, acts as first vice president. One A. Nichols said to be an exemplar of the noble art of self defence is second vice-president. Joe Cattaraugus is as third. It is understood that Mr. Turk McSwillean, McCarthy and other gentlemen interested in the extension of commerce here, have organized a waterfront league. The headquarters of the club are at the Brooklyn Saloon and there will probably be as many clubs formed as can find similar recommendations. President Humphreys announces that he is opposed to any political and to the nomination of any candidate.

NATIVES AND THE SUFFRAGE.

Prof. Bernard Moses has made statements about the capacity of Hawaiians for self-government which are in keeping with the utterances of sociological students at the Lake Mahonk Conference last summer and with the fears of the Committee on Credentials of the Republican National Convention early this month. The same statements are made at Washington, though mainly in conversation, by public men of both parties; and various great papers, the New York Sun and the New York Tribune among them, usually take the view adopted by Professor Moses. The latter, it should be said, has visited here, has studied the reports of our Legislatures, has himself been a member of an insular government and is highly qualified to deal with both abstract and concrete questions of popular administration.

Prof. Moses says that to trust the Hawaiian with the ballot was a very unwise thing from his point of view. So it was from the point of view of the Hawaiian kings and chiefs, who did not permit unrestricted suffrage here in the elections for both houses of the Legislature and who did not approve the creation of counties or municipalities. Indeed it was the policy of the natives of the upper class to rule by oligarchy in which the king and chiefs participated with leading white men. Kamehameha V. frankly explained his participation in this form of government by saying that he could not trust his fellow-countrymen with financial responsibility.

With annexation came general suffrage except as to Asiatics. It cannot be honestly said that the experiment at the start was a good one in a legislative sense though it served to keep the peace. The first Legislature was probably the worst one ever gathered under the American flag; the first delegate in Congress was a failure. The second Legislature swung like a pendulum between weakness and ignominy, except in special session where a creditable record was made. For ourselves we choose to regard that record as the turning path of the Hawaiian legislator. It showed him in a new and better light.

So if Professor Moses is inclined to regard the native as a hopeless case we must disagree with him. There are signs already that Hawaiian pride has been touched by the bad records of the past and that some Hawaiians, hitherto careless in such matters, are honestly trying to advance their best and not their worst men. We take it that the Oahu Hawaiians would not again name such backsliders as Kumalea and Enoch Johnson to any office but that they would delight to honor such men as Kepolaki or Mark Robinson. Another thing that augurs well for the Hawaiian future is that the white carpet-baggers who came here to exploit them and lead them astray are gradually being frozen out and that some of the worst of them have gone for good. They were the brains behind native indiscretion. For them the Hawaiian was merely of use to pull political chestnuts out of the fire. To be sure it was not creditable to the Hawaiian that he should become a catspaw, but let us admit, for the sake of the virtues, that he is learning not to be one. In his case there is certainly some progress. For one thing he is beginning to distinguish between the selfish friendship of the carpet-bagger and the natural good will of the man who lives beside him with common interests and will die beside him in a common home. All this must count in the estimate of the future value of the Hawaiian as a voter. Even Professor Moses would not despair of the natives if he could see them turning down at the polls men like Ashford and giving their aloha to an island administration which has not a single native in its official family and represents, in its standards, all that the "missionaries" contend for. When the natives do that; when they show themselves willing to work with rather than against the better class of white men; when they cease crying "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" and substitute "Hawaiians for Hawaii," when all these things have come to pass, surely there is hope. Is it not possible, despite his surviving faults, that the Hawaiian is becoming, slowly but steadily, a trustworthy member of the American voting body?

We should like to have Professor Moses' views on that point after he had returned to the islands and studied the new conditions—especially the causes lying behind the disintegration of the Home Rule party—for at least six months.

Small farming in the suburbs of Honolulu cannot be profitably done on a water rate of 7 1/2 cents per thousand gallons such as is being charged at Kaimuki. It is the custom in other places, where small farming is encouraged, to provide water for irrigating purposes at a merely nominal rate. At San Diego, on the farms supplied by the city reservoir, the rate used to be \$3 per acre per annum and was afterwards raised to \$5. This was one of the ways that a rich lemon and raisin-producing district was created. Assuredly in a district like Kaimuki, the charges made by the old private company were quite enough. To put them up from \$50 per year to a dollar for each day's irrigating, is to discourage a growing and very necessary industry.

There are 59 children at the Kona Orphanage now and no funds in the treasury. The attention of the charitable is called to this institution to the support of which the manager, Alice F. Beard, is devoting her money as well as her time. She cannot bear the whole expense though during May and June she contributed \$500. How can the Orphanage, though contributing to its own support, make up the deficit? If the first tithe is to go on it will have to be with the aid of the public. There is no worthier charity.

If the first portrait of Napoleon III and the bust of the Empress Eugenie which these sovereigns presented to Hawaii are really in the junk room of the capitol they ought to be taken out and put in the Bishop Museum.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Some interesting data regarding the present productions of the area included in the Louisiana Purchase are given in a publication just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, entitled "Territorial and Commercial Expansion of the United States." The information it summarizes as follows:

The land area of the Louisiana purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen States, being 875,025 square miles, against a land area of 826,944 square miles in the original thirteen States. The States and Territories which have been created in whole or in part from its area number fourteen, and their population in 1900 was 14,708,616, against a population of less than 100,000 in the territory at the time of its purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third that of the entire Union, and their population about one-fifth that of the entire United States. They produced in 1890, 164,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1903, 274,000,000 bushels, at a value in 1903 of \$235,000,000, their total wheat production being nearly 60 per cent of that of the entire United States. They produced 603,000,000 bushels of corn in 1890 and 973,894,000 bushels in 1903, with a value in 1903 of \$352,375,000, their total corn crop forming 40 per cent in 1890 and in 1903 over 43 per cent of the total corn crop of the United States. Of oats they produced in 1903, 321,000,000 bushels, or 42 per cent of the total product of the country, with a valuation of \$99,000,000. Their production of barley in 1903 was valued at over \$25,000,000, and of rye at over \$3,000,000; while their production of Irish potatoes in 1903 was over \$34,000,000; of hay, \$117,000,000, and of cotton (1899), \$50,000,000. The total value of the agricultural products of the States formed from the Louisiana purchase, including in that category simply wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, and potatoes, was in 1890 given as \$626,000,000, and in 1903 it had increased to \$866,399,000. The wool product of these States amounted in 1890 to 61,871,357 pounds, and in 1903 to 89,353,500 pounds, or 30 per cent of the total wool product of the United States, with an estimated value of about \$16,000,000, or more than the cost of the entire area. The value of the farm animals in these States in 1890 was \$759,594,000, and on January 1, 1904, the value was \$1,119,512,000. Add to these easily measured farm products the estimated value of the wool, the sugar, the dairy and poultry products, and the proportion of the live stock annually turned into provisions, and it may be safely estimated that the agricultural products of a single year amount to one hundred times the original cost of the area; or, in other words, that its cost is repaid by 1 per cent of the agricultural productions of each recurring year.

The product of the mines is also of very great value. The coal produced in this area in 1902 amounted to 30,000,000 tons, against 14,000,000 tons in 1890; the iron ore to 15,859,000 tons in 1902, against 1,269,000 tons in 1890; the silver product of 1902 to \$27,837,500 in coin value, against \$44,799,998 in 1890, and gold \$39,841,500 in 1902, against \$10,650,000 in 1890.

The prosperity shown by these figures is further evidenced by the banking institutions of the States formed from this territory. Their capital stock amounted in 1903 to over \$108,000,000, against about \$98,000,000 in 1890; their circulation to \$56,455,000, against \$15,644,000 in 1890; their loans and discounts in 1903 to \$502,412,000, against \$269,016,000 in 1890, and their total resources in 1903 to \$1,713,800,000, against \$746,903,000 in 1890; while a still more gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this section is the fact that individual deposits in national banks in 1903 amounted to \$471,220,000, against \$216,609,000 in 1890, an increase of more than \$254,000,000 in individual deposits during the period.

A study of educational conditions shows equally rapid and gratifying development. The pupils enrolled in the public schools in the States in question in 1890 numbered 2,589,495, and in 1902, 3,426,593; the teachers employed numbered, in 1890, 39,558, and in 1902, 110,283, and the expenditure for public schools in 1890 was \$30,284,752, and in 1902, \$45,301,677. The number of pupils in attendance at high schools in 1902 was 131,271, with 5,964 teachers; in attendance at normal schools, 14,032 students, with 580 teachers, and at higher educational institutions, 45,802 students and 4,446 teachers. The total figures of the number of teachers and attendance of scholars for schools and educational institutions in the fourteen States formed from the Louisiana purchase show: Teachers, in 1890 95,365; in 1902, 121,253; attendance, in 1890, 2,670,641; in 1902, 3,617,699.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in this area in 1890 was 4,759, and in 1903 the number was 5,741, the number of post-offices in 1890 was 13,474, and in 1903 it was 16,437; the miles of railway in operation in 1890 numbered 51,823, and in 1902 there were 62,463 miles being operated, or nearly 31 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country.

The power of this vast area with its agricultural and mineral wealth to sustain a population much greater than that which it now supports is suggested by a comparison of its area with the area and population of the prosperous countries of Europe. The total area is 875,025 square miles and is slightly less than that of the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland whose total area is 855,978 square miles with a present population of 202,363,573, as against a population at the last census of 14,708,616 in the territory under consideration, whose agricultural and mineral possibilities fully equal those of the European States named.

ENGRAVINGS
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

NORTH AND SOUTH KONA.

When the Mauna Loa left Kailua for Honolulu last Monday, after the crowd that had assembled on account of the departure of the steamer had dispersed, there remained in that sleepy place an American citizen of Canadian extraction, manager for Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., a citizen born on the mainland, who fills three responsible positions, and the wife of the latter, a charming and accomplished lady from California. These three represented the entire contributions from the mainland to the citizenship of Kailua. The remainder of the population consisted of gentle and unsophisticated natives, far more primitive and undeveloped than their contemporaries in Oahu, of a few Japanese, and of a corresponding number of Chinese.

Dickens commenced his "Tale of Two Cities" with the sentence: "Marselles lay broiling in the sun one day." The broiling process is hardly known in Kailua, but the village basks in what sunshine there is, and might as well be broiled for any signs of life that appear, except on steamer days, when a few carriages, horsemen and wagons impart a momentary activity to the scene. The lone street is frequented by jackasses, which are so vociferous, especially at the sight of strangers, that recently, a visitor, not wishing to be outdone in politeness, took off his hat in response to numerous salutations of this sort, courteously suggesting, however, that it was a case of mistaken identity. The noise breaks the stillness of the air and sounds like a protest against unnatural conditions, but it does not in any degree affect the prevailing lethargy. It may be readily understood that the intelligent and aspiring business Americans, to whom reference has been made, only hold their ambition in check, under the firm belief that local revolution and prosperity are not far ahead.

Four miles inland, on the slopes of the mountain, the irregular road is lined with proofs of the possibilities of North and South Kona. The numerous small farms and orchards that streak the fertile soil in each direction have been already mentioned in the Advertiser. There are also a few large cattle ranches, with permanent and slightly improvements, in which determined and capable men, filled with energy and enriched by experience, have wrought their way to affluence. Gentlemen who attended the late Fourth of July celebration on what is termed the "upper road," on which the existing industries of Kona are represented, have expressed their gratification, not only at the number but at the quality of the assemblage. Americans, Englishmen, Germans, natives, pure and mixed, were there with their families, and presented an array, more than average in any country, of fine looking women and men, possessed of intelligence, education, breeding, and worldly knowledge and experience, far beyond the appearance of the isolated locality in which they reside.

These suggestive facts demonstrate what the Kona District, North and South, ought to be and will yet become. The vast spaces of fertile land in every direction, even up to the higher altitudes, should be clearly and definitely advertised on the mainland of the United States and among the right classes of thrifty farmers and horticulturists in Europe, who desire to better their circumstances. A policy should be adopted by the Territory and by the private owners of large tracts in Kona, which would insure the establishment and the development of plantations, vineyards, orchards and farms, of moderate size and diversified in their productions. It is doubtful whether in any part of the United States there are more solid attractions for those immigrants who build up communities, raise the standard of citizenship, and permanently contribute to the wealth of the nation.

Facilities for transportation and for access to markets ultimately correspond to the demand. There is no reason, arising from natural conditions, why the shriek of the locomotive whistle should not be heard in Kailua, why there should not be wharfing vessels, why there should not be telegraph communication with the throbbing and advancing world, why in short industry should not supplant indolence and inertness and a center of business energy and prosperity be added to and indissolubly connected with the numerous entrepôts, insular and continental, through which progress and civilization are forcing their upward way.

And what is true of North and South Kona is true of many other localities on Hawaii, on Maui, on Molokai, on Kauai and on Oahu. Promotion on practical lines is needed all over the islands.

ARMORED CRUISER LAUNCHED

(Continued from page 1.)

of the Babcock & Wilcox marine type. The boilers are arranged in six watertight compartments. The total grate surface of the sixteen boilers is 1600 square feet and the total heating surface is 76,944 square feet. The smoke pipes are four in number, standing fore and aft.

Armor. An armor belt extends five feet below and four feet above normal load-line and from stem to stern. It is six inches thick at the top and five inches thick at the bottom. The maximum thickness is preserved for a depth of six feet from the top. The armor tapers at the stem and stern to a thickness of the Hibernian balanced oval turrets, with three and one-half inches. The armor on inclined port plates, is six and one-half inches thick on the port plate and six inches thick on the sides and rear.

Battery. The main battery consists of four 8-inch breechloading rifles, mounted two in each turret on the center line of the vessel. There are 14 6-inch rapid-fire guns and a secondary battery of 18 3-inch and 12 3-pounder guns, besides four 1-pounder automatic guns, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, six Colt automatic guns, two machine guns and two 3-inch field guns.

The California, also built at the Union Iron Works, was launched some time ago.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

E. D. Baldwin returned to Hilo yesterday.

Mrs. D. H. Case and children were passengers yesterday on the Claudine for Maui.

Mrs. S. Ehrlich leaves on the next S. S. Alameda for an extended visit in California.

C. S. Holloway departed for Maui yesterday. Mrs. Holloway and children left for Hawaii on the Kinau.

"Volcano" Marshall is said to have been appointed advertising manager for the North China Daily News.

Among the departures on the Kinau yesterday for Hilo were Miss Ivy Richardson, Miss H. L. Hilton and A. W. Carter.

The sudden death of a Hawaiian at Kapapala ranch, Hawaii, last week, has caused an investigation to be made by Dr. Schwalle.

Henry K. Martin, former Deputy Sheriff of Kau and Miss Alice N. Zerbe were married at Waipaho last Wednesday evening.

Nog W. Anuli of Maui will leave next month for a visit to the World's Fair and will afterwards take a post graduate course in law at Yale.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue of Kailua, Hawaii, had his shoulder sprained and collar bone broken in a runaway accident at Kailua last Saturday. He may be injured internally.

The Korean court has asked the Japanese legation in Seoul to recommend an honorary consul for the Hawaiian Islands owing to the increasing number of Koreans coming here.

Miss Mary V. Abbott, sister of Mrs. A. J. Derby, arrived on the Korea. Mrs. Derby is spending the summer with Mrs. H. P. Faye on Kauai and Miss Abbott will join her sister there.

Prof. Loye H. Miller, for three years in charge of the science department of Oahu College, has just been elected to the chair of biology in the California State Normal School at Los Angeles and will assume his new duties there on October 1st.

Among yesterday's arrests is Gus Bretcheh, a former employee of Young Brothers, charged with appropriating a large quantity of his former employers' property. It is said that the thieving extended over several months and that \$200 in cash, several watches and a guitar are among the plunder. The articles are alleged to have been disposed of at various places.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Highton has returned from Kailua, where he represented Col. Parker in the ranch litigation.

Additional seats for the public are to be provided in Capitol park, in accordance with Bandman Berger's suggestion.

Shoichi Kitazaki, with two others of the island of Kauai charged with conspiracy, was yesterday released from the custody of U. S. Marshal E. R. Hendry under a bond of \$1000, with G. Takaki and K. Ichikawa as sureties.

Commissioner J. W. Pratt sold at auction yesterday the lease for 21 years from July 25, 1904, of 203 acres of public land at Mokuleia, Wailua, the upset rental advertised being \$40 per annum. It was knocked down to W. F. H. G. and Marion Dillingham for \$56 per annum.

Hilo people say that ex-Judge Little has probably gone for good. The chances are that he is seeking Oklahoma, where his old partner, Galbraith, is said (by Little) to be a candidate for the United States Senate. Little, if he settles there, will try to get in the running for a high judicial post.

An application by Manager Church of the Haleiwa hotel for a visit from the band is favorably regarded by Acting Governor Atkinson, who said yesterday: "I believe in sending the band anywhere that transportation and subsistence is provided for so doing by the applicants. The band belongs to the entire Territory."

Manoel J. Cordosa, Portuguese, was naturalized by Judge Dole yesterday. The meeting of the Oahu College trustees to have been held yesterday was postponed one week.

Acting Governor Atkinson has come out in favor of the renomination of Delegate Kuhio for Congress.

Dickey & Newcomb are the architects working in conjunction with the Kamehameha Trade Schools in making improvements on Theodore Richards house.

Acting Governor Atkinson will probably appoint the Tax Appeal Board today. The Merchants' Association has recommended Theo. F. Lansing as a member.

Miss Maud M. Kinney of Honolulu finds herself in Dresden, Germany, without the requisite passport. Official correspondence will probably soon set her right.

At a meeting of the creditors of Chas. F. Herrick Carriage Co., a bankrupt, H. G. Middleitch was elected trustee in place of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., resigned.

Some structural changes are contemplated in the Attorney General's office to secure more privacy for separate consultations held by chief and staff members at the same time.

Acting on the advice of Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii, Acting Governor Atkinson refuses a pardon to J. W. Nuhl, serving three years in Hilo jail for abduction. The man is given a bad name.

Anyone interested in mosquito suppression who has information to give of stagnant water, etc., will secure attention to the matter by ringing up W. F. Hall, Board of Health office, Main 281.

Replying to a communication of the Superintendent of Public Works, the Acting Governor says he sees no objection to allowing Government employees an annual vacation of two weeks, provided arrangements can be made to prevent interference with public business.

Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

"I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." Mrs. WILLIAM G. BARNETT, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 21, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCHANTILE.				
L. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	....	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	19 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100	....	....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,412,750	100	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	....	....
Honolulu	750,000	100	....	....
Honokaa	2,000,000	30	....	18
Hauku	500,000	100	....	....
Kilauea	500,000	20	17 1/2	....
Kilauea Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	30	6	6 1/2
Kilauea	100,000	100	....	....
Koloa	500,000	100	....	120
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	100	4	5
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100	....	90
Ono	1,000,000	30	....	34
Ookala	500,000	30	....	....
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	30	45	....
Oahu	150,000	100	....	....
Pasipahu Sugar Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	....	....
Pacific	900,000	100	....	230
Pala	750,000	100	....	....
Pepeskee	750,000	100	....	185
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	....	90
Wailua Agri. Co.	4,000,000	100	....	40
Wailuku	700,000	100	....	....
Waimanalo	225,000	100	....	150
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	....	117 1/2
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	....	112 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	....	....
H. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	....
H. E. T. & L. Co., Co.	1,000,000	100	....	....
H. E. T. & L. Co.	150,000	10	....	....
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	....	72 1/2
Hilo S. S. Co.	1,000,000	30	....	....
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Haw. Ter. 4 p.c. (Fire Claims)	....	....	....	....
Hilo S. S. Co. 5 p.c.	....	....	....	100
Hawaiian Sugar Co. 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Haw. 5 p.c.	....	....	104 1/2	....
Haw. Plant. 5 p.c.	....	....	100	....
O. R. & L. Co. 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co. 5 p.c.	....	....	100	....
Wailua Agri. Co. 5 p.c.	....	....	....	10
Kilauea 5 p.c.	....	....	100	100
Hauku 5 p.c.	....	....	....	10
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p.c.	....	....	....	10
Haw. Com. & Sugar	....	....	....	....

FIGHT OVER AN HEIRESS

Kentwells Tried to Obtain the Prize.

It came out in the Christian marriage annulment case yesterday that there was strong rivalry for the hand of the heiress which Albert Christian won, on the part of the Kentwells who are now seeking to annul the marriage on the ground that it was encompassed through imposition upon the alleged imbecile mind of the bride.

George C. Sea, formerly bailiff of the Supreme Court and now acting clerk in the deputy sheriff's office with a policeman's commission, was on the witness stand from 11:45 the rest of the day. His evidence was markedly explicit and given with an air of straightforwardness. Sea and his wife had adopted a child of the young woman, who in consequence lived some time at their home.

Witness testified of rational conversations held by the girl with his wife and himself. She related to them experiences with the Kentwells, going back to her school association at San Jose, Calif., with Annie Holt, now as Mrs. Kentwell complainant in this case. Disagreeable things were said about her cousin and she was accused of neglecting Eliza according to the latter's account. Annie would never take her out to see anything, and she would never have had any outings but for the kindness of the present Princess Kawananakoa.

While Eliza was staying with the Kentwells in Honolulu, as she told the Sea, she was subjected to the most menial drudgery, of which the witness repeated the details. Mrs. Kentwell was urging her to marry her brother-in-law, George Kentwell. Witness related how Eliza's father had consulted him about her projected marriage to Albert Christian. He advised him to think over it a day or two and, ultimately, when they gave their decision Sea assisted in making arrangements for the marriage. "He it was who engaged the priest. The reason Eliza's father gave for desiring the marriage with Christian was that 'it would give her a good name, which she could not have if she stayed with the Kentwells.'"

Christian preceded Sea on the stand, for the conclusion of his examination from the previous day. Answering questions put by the court, the husband acknowledged he was not in love with Eliza before marriage—at least not until he knew they were going to be married. They had never kissed one another before the ceremony in the church.

Mrs. Christian is heir to property valued, on conservative estimate, at \$100,000 upon the death of her father, the elder John D. Holt.

WAILUKU WATER RIGHTS.

Attorneys Kinney and Bai'ou for the defendant held the attention of the Supreme Court yesterday in the water rights case of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. vs. Wailuku Sugar Co. Mr. Kinney insisted strongly on the defendant's water rights appurtenant to certain old taro lands bought by it and now planted in sugar cane. Apart from any konohiki water rights defendant was entitled at least to the same proportion of water as the taro planters would enjoy if they had continued in cultivation of the land. This share was vested in the taro lands from time immemorial almost. It made no difference, Mr. Kinney argued, that the surplus water was nowadays impounded in reservoirs at night. That was merely a change to modern methods. Thirty or forty years ago lights were to be seen dancing amidst the cane at night, when in the absence of reservoirs the surplus water had to be utilized for irrigation at the hours when it came down.

Mr. Bai'ou quoted the sworn testimony of W. O. Smith, on a former occasion, to show that the plaintiff had taken the position that konohiki rights had nothing to do with the controversy.

W. O. Smith, W. R. Castle and D. L. Withington, of counsel for the plaintiff, were in close attendance on the hearing all day.

CHARGE AGAINST ACHI.

In the foreclosure suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. W. C. Achi, Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., W. R. Castle and J. M. Monsarrat, the plaintiff moves that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the live stock covered by the mortgage. H. A. Isenberg, vice president of the plaintiff corporation, in an affidavit says that he is familiar with the property covered by the mortgage; that part of said property consists of valuable live stock including neat cattle, horses, donkeys, pigs, etc.; that said live stock is capable of being easily removed. Proceeding, he says:

"That affiant is informed and believes that the defendant W. C. Achi, knowing that the mortgage herein is about to be foreclosed, has already removed and disposed of a considerable amount of said live stock without in any way accounting to the plaintiff therefor, and affiant is further informed and believes that unless said live stock is taken out of the control of the defendant W. C. Achi pending the hearing of the above entitled cause he will remove and dispose of all of the live stock upon the defendant mortgage property, that the said acts of the said defendant W. C. Achi have already impaired and will continue to impair the mortgage security of the plaintiff herein, and have caused and will cause the plaintiff irreparable injury, and that plaintiff's rights can only be adequately protected by the

appointment of a receiver to take charge of the defendant's live stock during the pendency of the above entitled cause."

Judge Robinson has set the hearing of the motion for a receiver at 9:30 this morning.

AN ORDER REVOKED.

Judge De Bolt granted the motion of libellee in the divorce case of Lono Keanini vs. John Keanini to vacate the order of July 16 requiring the libellee to deposit in court \$20 for costs and \$50 as attorney's fee for J. Alfred Magoon. The ground of motion presented by T. McCants Stewart was that the non-appearance of the libellee on the hearing, when the order was made, was caused by a failure of his attorney to see the order of the court fixing a time for the hearing, also that the libellee had a substantial defense against the order. Judge De Bolt, however, granted the motion on the different ground "that the court is in doubt as to whether or not evidence should have been taken at the time for attorney's fees and costs."

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear has under consideration two bills on account of the jury that figured in the mistrial of the Hilo waterfront case last term. One is from the Union Grill, charging \$14 for dinner to twelve jurors and two bailiffs, and the other from the Hawaiian Hotel, charging \$18.50 for a night's lodging and breakfast to the jury.

Henry Holmes, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth J. Wright, has filed his bond in \$3000 with J. M. Dowsett as surety.

FAMOUS NAME IS IN POLICE COURT

The august editor of the New York Herald would probably have been shocked had he been in the Police Court yesterday and heard "Mrs. James Gordon Bennett" called. The lady in question is a Porto Rican negress charged with stabbing P. North, a sailor of the U. S. S. Wheeling, on July 1st. North is slowly recovering at the Queen's Hospital. Mrs. Bennett was committed to the Circuit Court.

Gus Brettscher was up on a third charge of larceny in the second degree, but sentence was suspended for thirteen months in order to give him a chance to get out of town after serving his other sentences. E. Gemeau, who is alleged to have shot the negro Ulysses G. Harris, had his case continued until today. W. Bunn, charged with assault and battery on Victor A. Henry, a cabin boy, was reprimanded and discharged. S. O'Donnell paid \$3 and costs for being drunk. All the other cases were continued until this morning except the perjury case against Chun Mun Fook and Chun Mun Nar which will be heard when Judge Lihday returns. Attorney Rawlins assumed the duties of Judge yesterday.

RAILROADS TO THE NEW MILITARY POST

The Oahu Railway and Land Company is reaching out for new business and contemplates running a spur to the new military reservation at Kahauiki. A plan for such a spur has been filed with the War Department, which involves a branch of about half a mile from the main line to the edge of the reservation.

The Rapid Transit & Land Company has also requested permission to run their tracks to the reservation from the present King street line. If the department is agreeable, the Rapid Transit company will make extensions which will involve about two miles of track from the Kalihi terminus.

The Rapid Transit contemplates carrying not only passengers to and from the military reservation but building supplies and materials of all kinds.

The surveys for the location of the various buildings on the reservation will be completed in about six weeks and will then be forwarded to Washington for approval.

HUMPHREYS AGAIN ENTERS POLITICAL ARENA

The "Good Government Club" of the Fourth District began its campaign on Tuesday night when Charles Creighton nominated A. S. Humphreys for the office of president to which he was elected. At the same time Paddy Ryan became first vice-president, one A. Nichols was given the post of second vice-president. Joe Camara secured the office of third vice-president and H. C. Davis will look after funds and clerical work.

A meeting of the new club will be held at the rooms of the Labor Council when committees will be selected for effecting a permanent organization.

A "Good Government club" will be formed in the Fifth District, and both organizations claim to have a membership of 400 persons.

The Good Government club disclaims any but a patriotic purpose whose aim will be to influence either of the parties in the selection of candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives.

BOSTON SCHOOL TEACHERS COMING

A party of a dozen Boston school teachers are expected to arrive in the Aorangi to visit in the islands from July 30 to August 24. R. H. Tremt is arranging a trip for them to Maui to take in the extinct volcano of Haleakala, and to Hawaii for a visit to Kilauea.

SEPARATE CONTRACTS FOR DISTINCT TRADES

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange Is Pressing the Matter Upon the Superintendent of Public Works.

John Emmeluth, in the absence of the president and vice-president, was elected as president pro tem for the meeting of the Builders and Traders' Exchange at its rooms in the Elite building yesterday evening.

Secretary J. D. Avery read the minutes of several meetings, including the latest one of the board of directors. The roll call showed the meeting to be constituted as follows:

John Emmeluth of Emmeluth & Co., John F. Bowler, Jas. Nott Jr., Thomas Sharp, Stanley Stephenson, M. J. Carroll of the Hawaiian Trading Co., W. J. England of the plumbing company bearing his name, J. Rosenstein and J. D. Avery representing the Hawaiian Iron Fence and Monument Works.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Emmeluth, from the rooms committee, reported that the matter of proposed new quarters in the Alexander Young building had been passed up to Alexander Young but no reply had been received from him. It was stated that Mr. Young had gone away shortly after being addressed on the subject and, now that he had returned, it was agreed that the matter should be left in the hands of the committee for further pursuit.

It was voted that the secretary should communicate with the committee on Asiatic children in the public schools with a view to obtaining a report therefrom.

The matter of filling the vacancy on the board, caused by acceptance of the resignation of W. E. Rowell, was taken up. J. Rosenstein was nominated and there being no other he was unanimously elected.

DIVIDING PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

The following communication from the Superintendent of Public Works was read:

Department of Public Works, Honolulu, T. of H., July 18, 1904.

Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication under date of July 14, signed by several of the plumbers of Honolulu, in which the request is made that the Government segregate the plumbing work on all new buildings to be erected and bids called for on the plumbing work as a separate item. I note that the reason given for asking that this be done is owing to the fact that they claim that the Government will secure a higher standard of work than heretofore, but I do not see why that would be accomplished by separating the contracts and it has always been our endeavor to secure the best work possible and in conformity with our specifications. There are other distinct classes of work in the erection of our larger buildings, and should we segregate the plumbing we would undoubtedly have further requests to make separate contracts for all the different classes of work. This would require a great deal of additional labor and our office force having been reduced on account of cuts in the appropriation would not be sufficient to carry on the work properly. I should be pleased, however, to discuss this matter with you should you deem it advisable to appoint a committee to take the matter up with me.

Yours respectfully,
C. S. HOLLOWAY,
Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Emmeluth, in explanation of the matter, stated that on the date of the communication to which this was a reply, there had been a meeting of plumbers with the president of the Exchange. The desirability of having separate contracts for all distinct classes of mechanical work was discussed and it was decided that a request to that purpose be presented to the Superintendent of Public Works. Accordingly it was agreed that the request be preferred in the name of the plumbers. Although the letter to the Superintendent was written on the letter-head of the Exchange, it really was not until now a matter belonging to the Exchange.

MR. BOWLER'S VIEWS.

John F. Bowler, on a motion to appoint a committee to confer with the Superintendent of Public Works, stated that he had always been in favor of the principle of segregating different classes of work in Government contracts. It would prevent speculative builders, who knew nothing about the practical details, from using the employing tradesmen to serve their own purposes and to get commissions on the wages paid by such tradesmen. The system in practice here made the employing tradesmen instruments for their own undoing. Such a system was not tolerated in San Francisco or in New York. The speaker gave a number of local instances of how the thing worked. It all resolved itself into the fact that the speculative builders worked on the capital of their sub-contractors and the Government backed them up in it. They brought mechanics here from the Coast to take the work that should be given to the mechanics who lived here and paid the taxes that supported the Government. Reference was made to contractors who procured their cut stone from Japan.

Mr. Emmeluth, referring to the objection of additional labor on the part of the Public Works Department, stated that the specifications under the present system required to be just as explicit regarding different classes of work as would be the case under sep-

arate contracts.

THE ENGLISH MODE.

Mr. Sharp supported the views of Mr. Bowler. He told of the practice in England, where he served as an apprentice. There municipal work must be done by workmen residing in the particular municipality and nobody could be given a contract unless he was able to prove that he was a master mechanic in the line of work required.

Mr. Nott argued that the division of contracts would not involve more work or trouble of supervision than the present system.

The motion being carried, the chair appointed Messrs. England, Bowler and President Craig as the committee.

MATTER DEFERRED.

The proposed amendment to the by-laws, broadening the range of eligibility to membership, was deferred to a larger meeting when the president, who originated it, would be present.

Secretary Avery stated that there was a matter of importance, which had arisen within the past few days, but which was not quite in readiness to be submitted to the Exchange. He suggested that another meeting be held next week.

Accordingly the Exchange adjourned until Thursday evening next.

FIXING UP NEW DEAL

Strauch's Society Debated Long Last Night.

Strauch's Cooperative Home Purchasing Society held a reorganization meeting last night in Waverly hall and debated until a late hour over the proposed new by-laws. The meeting was attended by women as well as men, all participating in a lively talk.

One of the principal items discussed was that providing for the bonding of the treasurer and manager. The new by-laws stated that the bonds would be approved by the Board of Directors. Several members of the society took the floor to demand that the shareholders be the ones to approve the bonds. The matter, however, was permitted to stand as presented.

The reorganization provides for a number of officers, including president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, manager, board of directors and trustees.

TRADE SCHOOL

Trade school development instead of manual training as hitherto taught will probably be the future effort of the Kamehameha Schools so as to give the Hawaiian graduate a trade whereby he can at once begin to earn his living. An example of what has already been done in this line is to be seen now at the residence of Theodore Richards where Prof. Eskew, superintendent of the trade school department of the Kamehameha Schools, is making extensive alterations assisted by a corps of Kamehameha students.

The plans for the alterations to the Richards home were drawn by Mr. Traphagen and to Mr. Eskew was offered the opportunity of giving his pupils practical demonstration in carpentering. The alteration consists of raising the roof and building a second story over the original house which was of one story. The work is nearing completion and is said to have been exceptionally well done.

The manual training idea has done much for the students of Kamehameha, but as given to young boys, it is theoretical to a large extent and the instruction is not altogether associated with practical examples. The trade school idea on the other hand is intended to give practical instruction in carpentering, blacksmithing, painting, gardening and farming. In this the pupils are put on actual work which must of necessity be done right and thoroughly.

PANAMA CANAL FACTS AND FIGURES

The first visit of the Panama Canal Commissioners to the scene of future operations has brought out interesting facts and figures. Since their return, they have been hard at work at their Washington headquarters, formulating plans, preparing a system of bookkeeping, and answering inquiries as to what they saw at Panama.

They put in two weeks going over the canal route, and found both en-

couragement and discouragement. They report the climate less trying than they had been led to believe, and are confident that good sanitary conditions are all that are needed to make the place fairly healthful. Commissioner Grunsky, in an interview, said that he and his associates found evidence all along the route of a great waste of energy on account of lack of system and the use of obsolete tools. He is in favor of paying enough for having the work done so that the contractors will be able properly to equip themselves at the start. The contracts will be let in about a year.

As to how long before the canal will be completed, ten years at the least is the estimate made. A canal with locks seems the only practicable one. To cut the isthmus through to the sea level would be a prodigious undertaking. Dr. D. C. Stephens has just returned from Panama, and says that the project of putting through a tidal canal would be out of the question. He estimates that it would take thirty thousand laborers thirty-one years to do the work, and that the cost would be \$70,000,000. He does not make quite so favorable a report as the commissioners do regarding the climate, but says that the fatalities attending the French company's work were largely due to the total neglect of the most ordinary sanitary precautions.

Dr. Stephens describes the Culebra cut (the deepest excavation that is to be made) as the greatest thing ever undertaken by man. It will be three-fifths of a mile wide at the top, four hundred feet deep, and one hundred and fifty feet wide at the bottom. Water to the depth of thirty-five feet will be forced into it from the lake by a dam at Bohio. The temperature in this cut is something fearful. The lofty, bare walls absorb heat like an oven. Add to this the heat from ninety or one hundred steam excavators, and a white man is almost prostrated. The French company has done considerable work here, but much more remains to be done.

The Chagres River has had naught but evil spoken of it, having been described as accursed, deadly, miasmatic, uncontrollable, and torrential. Dr. Stephens, however, says that it is a beautiful stream, bright, sparkling, and altogether charming. Instead of being a hindrance to the canal work, he says that it will be a big help in furnishing water to fill the locks.

The commissioners will visit the canal route again in August.—Argonaut.

PESTILENCE AS IT EXISTS ELSEWHERE

Dr. L. E. Cofer, Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine officer, had three letters before the Board of Health yesterday, reporting on health conditions in the Orient and in the Colonies as follows:

- Hongkong, two weeks to June 16—Cholera, cases 13, deaths 13, smallpox, cases 7, deaths 1; plague, cases 95, deaths 89.
- Amoy, two weeks to June 17—plague, numerous cases.
- Shanghai, two weeks to June 12—Smallpox, cases 3, deaths 11.
- Nagasaki, two weeks to June 22—Smallpox, cases 1, deaths 1.
- Kobe, two weeks to June 25—Clean.
- Yokohama, two weeks to June 23—Smallpox, cases 1, deaths 0.
- Hongkong, two weeks to June 21—Cholera, cases 7, deaths 7, smallpox, cases 5, deaths 1; plague, cases 101, deaths 98.
- Shanghai, two weeks to June 19—Smallpox, cases 0, deaths 16.
- Nagasaki, two weeks to June 26—Smallpox, cases 1, deaths 1.
- Kobe, two weeks to June 23—Smallpox, cases 1, deaths 0.
- Yokohama, two weeks to July 2—Smallpox, cases 1, deaths 0.
- Sydney, two weeks to June 27—Bubonic plague, one death reported June 24. Plague infected rats found in certain parts of the city. Previous cases have been on following dates: April 12, April 23, April 25, April 26, May 12, May 27, May 31 and June 21.
- Auckland, two weeks to July 1—Clean.

The New British Consul.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul Hon. R. de B. Layard, with Mrs. Layard, Miss Layard and Governoress (Miss Innes) are domiciled, at least for the present, at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Layard succeeds Consul Hoare, as the English representative at these islands. Mr. Layard must be a great dog fancier and huntsman as he brought not less than three fine animals with him on the steamer China. The dogs seem to be of the pointer and setter type and of the prize class.

Wedding on Kauai.

Judge Lindsay will turn over his duties as Police Judge to Attorney William T. Rawlins after tomorrow and will journey to Kauai to be present at the wedding next Monday of Miss Elizabeth Lindsay and George R. Ewart, head overseer of the Makaweli plantation.

As one of the stump-speakers of the National Committee of the Republican party Col. Thos. Fitch will leave Honolulu on August 7. He expects to work in New York, Indiana and California. Col. Fitch is known as a "silver-tongued" spellbinder and is one of the foremost of the Western stump-speakers.

Acting Governor Atkinson says that Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California does not know what he is talking about when he says the Hawaiians are not capable of self-government. Mr. Atkinson says the Hawaiians have proved themselves capable of attending to their own interests.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

DIDN'T LIKE THEIR LUNA

Japanese Laborers Go Out On a Strike.

Honolulu has a Japanese war at her own doors although it is a bloodless one as yet and promises to stay so. This time it is the Japanese laborers on the Oahu Sugar Company's plantation who have struck in the hope of forcing the management to accede to their demand that a team luna by the name of Suyehiro be discharged. Although the matter has been brewing for over a week and the strike actually began Monday no report was made to the police station until yesterday morning. The plantation managers reported that the men were behaving well and no police were necessary.

Editor Shiozawa of the Hawaii Shinpo who went to the plantation early yesterday morning to investigate the affair gave the following facts last night:

Yesterday morning about 300 men were out and this number had been increased to from 600 to 800 last night. This is about two-thirds of the entire force of Japanese on the plantation. These men have struck in sympathy with the teamsters who were discharged Monday because they refused to work unless Suyehiro was dispensed with.

It seems that Suyehiro is one of two team lunas and that he is very unpopular with the men under him who claim that they are not well treated. The other luna is popular and when his brother was killed by being kicked by a mule it is alleged that Suyehiro expressed little sorrow and even suggested that the departed had ill-treated the animal and that he had got his just deserts. This episode occurred about two months ago and only added fuel to the fire. Suyehiro, in addition to being a luna is also the proprietor of a store and it is alleged that he favors the men who patronize his store and does everything in his power to accomplish the ruin of others. This accusation Suyehiro, when seen today, emphatically denied.

Last week matters got to such a state that the sixty Japanese teamsters went in a body to the head luna and demanded that the cause of the grievance be removed. He referred them to Manager Ahrens who told them that as nothing had been proved against the man he could do nothing. The men went back and laid their grievance before the Japanese association. The head men of this body held numerous conferences with the manager and at last reported that nothing could be done.

At this juncture Suyehiro himself proposed to settle the trouble by handing in his resignation. This was taken by both sides as a settlement of the affair but at the last moment the luna balked and refused to resign claiming that the plantation managers would not let him go. This angered the men and the head men sent word to the manager that they could do no more and that the men were determined to go out. The manager was firm in his position and the strike began.

When Mr. Shiozawa arrived yesterday morning he found some three hundred men congregated who expressed the sentiment that Suyehiro must go. He went to the manager and obtained a compromise proposition by which the luna was to be transferred to the overseeing of the Koreans and the teamsters who had been discharged were to be reinstated. This was the management's final proposition and if the men persisted in their determination to strike they were to be dismissed. Mr. Shiozawa reported this to the assembly at noon yesterday and they promised an answer at three o'clock. At that hour the speakers in the gathering waxed very eloquent. "Do you know why Japan is fighting Russia?" one of them said, "It is not from a selfish motive but to prevent her oppressing weak China and Korea. Does it behoove us then to shirk this combat by forcing the oppression of this Suyehiro on these poor Koreans?" The men then expressed their determination to accept no compromise but to strike.

Tonight everything is quiet. The man who was hurt yesterday is said to be a well known local gambler and his misfortune can only indirectly be taxed to the strike. There is good reason to believe that Suyehiro will resign for good this morning in which event the whole matter will probably be settled.

Strikers Are Quiet.

The situation at the Oahu Sugar Company's Waipahu plantation remain about the same. The Japanese Consul was there yesterday afternoon and will go out again today to confer with the strikers. At a late hour last night Manager Ahrens reported that the men were orderly. Suyehiro was still in his place. The manager says the men are getting more and more insistent in their demands. "They want the whole plantation now," he said.

Later—Consul Salto Mr. Ozawa and Mr. Shiozawa returned from the plantation last night but will return this morning to receive the answer of Manager Ahrens. All laborers stopped work yesterday but there is hope of a settlement today.

CHAMBER MAY MOVE

Street Noises Interfere With Present Location.

A change of the meeting place of the Chamber of Commerce from the present handsomely furnished room in the Hackfeld building to some building in a quiet neighborhood was one of the principal features of the discussion at the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning.

The members of the Chamber were desirous of showing their appreciation of the generosity of Hackfeld & Co., in providing and furnishing the room in their building for the free use of the organization, but it was shown that there was so much street noise that it seriously interfered with the progress of the meetings.

In this connection it might be said that when the Hackfeld building was built there was no electric car line on Fort street. The Chamber of Commerce room was decorated up finely, the ceiling being adorned with scrolls representing Navigation, Commerce, etc. Since then the installation of the electric line with a switch at the corner breaks into meetings and prevents speakers from being heard.

The report of Secretary James Gordon Spencer was presented and read as follows:

"Since the last quarterly meeting of the Chamber the Trustees have held two special and three regular monthly meetings.

"In April, Governor Carter requested information from the Chamber, regarding the progress of the Territory since annexation. The matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Manufacture and Agriculture, which prepared a letter covering the following subjects: Political, strategical, the cable, commerce, Honolulu, internal improvements, education, possibilities of future development, Panama canal; which was adopted and sent to the Governor.

"The request for endorsement by this Chamber of the proposed tour of the Hawaiian Band by Mr. J. C. Cohen was refused for the reason that while the Chamber of Commerce wishes in all ways to assist in the advertising of the islands, it does not care to establish the precedent of endorsing any personal enterprise of this nature."

"The Committee on Commerce, Manufacture and Agriculture submitted resolutions with regard to forest reserves, which were adopted, and copies forwarded Delegate Kalaniana'ole at Washington with the request that he submit the same to the President, the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture, Commissioner of General Land Office, Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service and the Chief Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Delegate sent to the Chamber acknowledgments from the above officials.

"In May, Director Wilson of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum tendered the use of the building and facilities of the Museum at the St. Louis Fair, and at Philadelphia, to the members of the Chamber. This communication was published in the Honolulu newspapers, for the information of members.

"A statement from the Secretary of the Shippers' Wharf Committee showing receipts and disbursements was received and placed on file.

"A letter from the Commercial Club of Terre Haute, Indiana, suggesting exchange of courtesies between the two orders to visiting members was considered, but as this Chamber has no club house or place for the entertainment of visitors, no arrangement could be made.

"At the request of Secretary Taft to Governor Carter by cable that the Philippine Commissioners to the St. Louis Fair be entertained while in Honolulu, the Committee on Reception and Entertainment, jointly with a committee of the Merchants' Association, arranged a series of excursions and a reception, full accounts of which were published in the newspapers.

"The Committee on Commerce, Manufacture and Agriculture to which had been referred the matter of the importation of pests into the Territory, made a report embodying an opinion by the attorneys of the Chamber, which was submitted to the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry with the request that action be taken by that body. A reply from the Board stated that the subject had already been referred to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

"The Secretary was authorized to purchase sufficient book cases for pamphlets, etc., but the question of a change of room coming up, this has not been carried out.

"A letter from the National Business League of Chicago asking that this Chamber adopt resolutions favoring the extension of the Presidential term to six years with no re-election has been referred to the Committee on Legislation and Public Improvements, with instructions to prepare a resolution to that effect, for submission to the Chamber at the annual meeting in August.

"A request from the Acting Governor for certain information to be embodied in the annual report of the Governor is in the hands of the Committee on Harbors, Shipping and Transportation.

"An offer to the Chamber from the Pacific Building Co. of rooms in the Klugewald Building is in the hands of a special committee consisting of Mr. Hedemann and Mr. Lowrey with instructions to report at this meeting.

"It was voted that the quarterly meeting be held on Wednesday, July

HILLO'S NEW MOVES IN WIRELESS CHESS

In the wireless telegraph chess games between Honolulu and Hilo, the reply of Hilo to Honolulu's 6th move in game A was received at 2 p. m. yesterday. It is shown below, as well as Hilo's 6th lead in game B.

Miniature chess boards in the Honolulu Chess Club room, Alexander Young Building, show the exact positions in the two games as given in the following statements:

GAME A—RUY LOPEZ.

White.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3.
3. B-Kt 5.
4. B-R 4.
5. Castles.
6. P-Q 4.

Black.

Moves. Hilo.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3.
3. P-Q R 3.
4. Kt-B 3.
5. B-K 2.
6. P x P.

GAME B—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P-Q 4.
2. P-Q B 4.
3. Kt-Q B 3.
4. B-Kt 5.
5. P-K 3.
6. Kt-B 3.

Black.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K 3.
3. Kt-K B 3.
4. Q Kt-Q 2.
5. B-K 2.

H. C. Meyers will address the members of the Honolulu Chess Club this evening on Ruy Lopez. These informal talks about the openings in chess are a very interesting feature of the club, and all chess players are invited to attend.

Dr. Sinclair's address last Thursday evening on "Queen's Gambit Declined" was well delivered and he showed a keen knowledge of the subject. The different variations of that opening were plainly set forth.

OLD WATER FIGHT IS ON.

(Continued on page 2.)

MRS. WRIGHT'S ESTATE.

Judge Gear appointed Henry Holmes as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of the estate in Hawaii of Elizabeth Wright, who died in England, under a bond of \$3000. Deceased was the wife of Thomas Wright, who lived here with her husband many years.

CHEW MON CASE.

In the suit of Judge De Bolt, as successor to Judge Humphreys, against the administrators of the Ah Chew estate, it is stipulated that the deposition of Lee Shee, a witness for plaintiff, may be taken next Saturday, as the witness is about to leave the Territory. This is the case in which Chew Mon, one of the administrators, is alleged to have absconded to Manila with \$300 or \$400 belonging to the estate.

FORECLOSURE.

Judge Gear made an order of foreclosure in the case of the Sam'l. C. Allen estate trustees against Isaac H. Harbottle, appointing W. R. Sims as commissioner of sale.

A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for
the Benefit of Honolulu
People.

The greatest importance attached to the following is that it concerns a Honolulu citizen. It would lose three-quarters of its interest if it involved some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testimony which has appeared here, and like all which will follow about the Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, it comes from residents, fellow citizens and neighbors. No other remedy can show such a record of home cures. Read this case:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

Acting Governor Atkinson has promised to give attention to the matter of dividing precincts that are too large for electoral convenience.

At 10.20 a. m. and the annual meeting on the third Wednesday in August at the same hour."

SUGAR

Heller Bros. of Yokohama, Japan, report to the American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette, under date of May 31, that up to April, 1904, Japan imported 164,845 piculs of sugar, against 317,697 piculs in 1903. The imports from January 1 to April 30, 1904, amounted to 2,276,069 piculs, as against 1,196,632 in 1903.

An article in the Porto Rico Herald Espanol reports that the Manoury-Naudet process will be installed in the sugar factories of the French Compagnie des sucreries de Porto Rico, and that modern systems of cultivation will be introduced. The writer states that Porto Rico with its 25 centrales might produce as much as 500,000 tons of sugar per year.

The total sugar exports of Russia in 1903 are given by official statistics as 14,673,815 puds, or about 239,000 tons, the greater part of which went to Finland and the Orient, especially to Persia, which received 66 per cent. of all the sugar exported by Russia to the Orient. The Russian sugar exports to Western Europe have diminished of late, and amounted to only 10.8 per cent. of the total Russian production in 1903.

A recent consular report states that upward of 2,000,000 tons of waste sugar cane are available in the Hawaiian Islands annually, suitable for the manufacture of certain grades of paper. The problem of disposing of this vast accumulation has, in the absence of any local paper plants, been partially solved by its being consumed as fuel for the motive power used on the sugar plantations. It is suggested that this information may be useful to paper manufacturers throughout the United States.

It is now made known what the permanent committee of the Brussels convention transacted during its last session, when the question of the Russian bounties and the admission of Russia to the convention was discussed. Count Lamsdorff had declared that Russia would not give up its right to take such measures as it regarded as necessary for the interests of its sugar industry. But since the sugar exports of Russia amounted only to 12 per cent. of its total sugar production, while the exports of Germany amounted to 8 per cent., those of Austria-Hungary to 63 per cent., and those of France to 57 per cent., Russia would be willing to come to an agreement restricting the imports of Russian sugars to European markets. The delegates of all countries but England were willing to enter a further discussion of this matter with Russia, but the English delegate declared that his country would regard any such agreement as that proposed by Russia as a violation of the Brussels convention. The fact had been fully established that Russia was granting sugar bounties, and no exception could therefore be made in favor of this country without establishing a precedent that would in the end negative the purpose of the whole convention. There the matter rested.

American Industries reports under date of June 1 that American granulated cane sugar is making a favorable impression in the South African market, where it is successfully competing with white Mauritius sugar, being regarded as superior to anything of the kind lately seen in the Cape trade. The returns of seven months' exports to British Africa up to the end of January, 1904, show that the United States shipments of refined sugar to that market have doubled, as compared with a similar period a year earlier.

The French Chambre des Deputes has adopted a law levying a domestic tax of 1.70 francs per 100 kilograms or fraction thereof on the daily output of beet sugar factories. The daily output is obtained by dividing the total amount of refined produced at the end of the campaign by the number of slicing days, the two last years to serve as a basis of computation. Sugars used for beer brewing are exempt after being denaturalized, likewise sugars of less than 59 degrees polarization and spent molasses which have been denaturalized for stock food.

According to the Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, January, 1904, the islands imported during that month 495 gallons of molasses; 312 gallons of syrup, 618,961 pounds of refined sugar, and 22,986 pounds of candy and confectionery. During the seven months ending January, 1904, the islands imported 866 gallons of molasses, 3,772 gallons of syrup, 4,103,354 pounds of refined sugar, and 117,694 pounds of candy and confectionery. During the same month the islands exported 4,875,031 pounds of raw sugar, and during the same seven months 67,621,366 pounds of raw sugar, almost all of which went to China and Japan.

The question of the home consumption of sugar in Great Britain is still the object of controversy in the European sugar press. The Journal des Fabricants de Sucre thinks the Board of Trade of England should issue better statistics on the subject. On the basis of the figures generally available, the journal sums up the statistical situation in England as follows: Stocks in warehouses, September 1, about 3,523,000 cwt.; imports of refined, 12,043,833 cwt.; add for conversion into raw sugar figures, 1,050,479 cwt.; imports of raw sugar 10,417,201 cwt.; total, 27,490,013 cwt.; stocks in warehouses at the end of May, 3,927,000 cwt.; deliveries, 23,563,013 cwt.; exports, 797,470 cwt.; remainder left for consumption, 22,765,543 cwt.; against 20,121,919 cwt. given as the figures for home consumption, a difference of 2,643,624 cwt. This amount ought to exist in excess of the above-mentioned stock at the end of May, and would raise its figures to 6,570,624 cwt., or 333,788 metric tons, while the official figures admit only the existence of 100,000 tons.—Beet Sugar Gazette.

REVOLVER UNDER PILLOW WHILE CONDUCTOR SLEPT

Sleeping with a revolver under his pillow every night and protected by soldiers in the daytime while on duty was the six-months' experience of William H. Godwin as a conductor on the Canton & Hankow Railroad in China. Godwin was formerly a conductor on the Oahu Railway on this island. About half a year ago he went to China where he was given a good post on the railway. He returned to Honolulu on the steamship China and will remain here.

"I have had all I want of China," said he yesterday. "There is no government at all in China, and the section in which I was located was particularly bad in this respect. The towns there are ill-smelling and lack the first principles of sanitation."

The Canton & Hankow Ry. has an operating length at present of 36 miles. The total length, when completed, will be 750 miles. It has taken two years to build the present road. Conductor Godwin states that the Chinese will not work when it rains, and some of the villages along the line will not permit any of the people residing therein to work on the road because of their belief that all foreigners are devils. The

villagers warn every one in their community that if they work on the road they will be driven away or killed.

The contractors cannot crowd the coolies on the work. They demand payment every night of their day's work for which they receive about 40 cents Mexican or about eighteen cents in American money. The district governor supplies 400 soldiers to guard the 36 miles of railroad. Two soldiers accompany each car. Every white man, despite this guard, carries a revolver and often has to use it, as riots along the line are frequent. On these occasions the villagers tear up the track and wreck whatever railway property can be found.

Sometimes a hundred Chinese are crowded into one car. Conductor Godwin says that the tighter they are crowded in the better they appear to like it.

"The government of that district is rotten," said Godwin. "From top to bottom it is a squeeze."

"Salaries for the American railroad men are good, but the sanitary conditions are fearful."

Conductor Godwin says that George Lind, formerly of Honolulu, is the superintendent of the railroad and his brother, Lorin Godwin, is a conductor.

SIGNATURES ARE ON FILE

It is only a matter of time when the signatures of Governor Carter, Secretary of the Territory Atkinson and Treasurer Campbell will be on file in every office of the governors of all the states and territories in the Union.

According to custom the signatures of the above mentioned officers of every other state and territory will also be on file in the office of Secretary Atkinson.

In the mail received on the Korea Acting Governor Atkinson received a request from the executive of Maryland, asking for the signatures of the three principal officers of Hawaii.

"That's an old story," said Mr. Atkinson yesterday. "We have received similar requests from other states and territories. It's an old custom."

Each state and territory having the signatures from every other state and territory in the union is safeguarded from imposture and forgery of the names of possible correspondents. It is almost the same as the system of banking whereby every bank keeps the signatures of its patrons on file for reference.

DEMOCRATS WILL WELCOME DELEGATES

A Democratic ratification meeting and party welcome to the returning Democratic delegation from the St. Louis convention will be held in the Orpheum on Saturday night. The delegates will arrive on the Alameda on Friday morning.

A meeting of the Democratic Central Committee was held last night at which the names of F. J. Testa and John D. Holt were selected to be presented to the Governor from which to appoint a Democratic member on the Board of Registration.

As Testa's conviction of felony took away his right to vote or to hold office it is not likely that he will be the executive choice.

In answer to a question from the Governor for a list of Democrats to act at the election booths, one for each precinct, the matter was deferred until Friday evening.

The date for the holding of primary elections as well as for the Territorial convention for the nomination of a Delegate to Congress, Senators and Representatives, went over to Friday.

HEAVY QUAKES FELT IN KAU

(From Wednesday's Advertiser). The steamer Mauna Loa which got in early yesterday morning brings reports of heavy earthquake shocks in the Kau district. The shocks were very frequent and some were of considerable duration. No damage was reported. The steamer brought up many tourists and an unusually heavy cargo. She had 8500 bags of sugar which was put off at the Oceanic wharf. Heavy weather was experienced on the outward trip but the incoming voyage was very pleasant. Heavy rains are reported on Hawaii. Six inches fell in the Honolulu district in three days and it was still raining in Kau when the Mauna Loa left Kailua.

Liner at Frisco.

After a voyage of sixty days devoid of any incident, the big freighter Hawaiian steamed into port this morning from New York. The steamer made two stops en route to this port for the purpose of taking on coal. The first was at St. Lucia and the last one at Colon, from which place she came in twenty-one days. The calling in at the former port for coal was unusual, and is only done when the vessel has an extra cargo on board, and her coal supply has to be curtailed in order to make room for the freight.

The Hawaiian encountered extremely pleasant weather, and in the South Atlantic, where it is now winter, very little ice and snow were seen. The steamer was three days in coming through the straits of Magellan.

The cargo amounted to 8,000 tons of general merchandise. The vessel was docked at Greenwich-street wharf.—Examiner, July 10.

Off for Lidsansky.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The revenue cutter Manning will make a cruise along the Mexican coast to aid the local officers as much as possible to prevent the smuggling of Chinese into the country over the Mexican border. The vessel is now on the way to Lidsansky island to dispose of a quantity of plumage that had been collected there by a band of Japanese poachers who had been marooned on the barren rock by the wrecking of their vessel. A band of fifty Chinese were turned back from the Mexican border and they are now being held in a prison in the southern republic. It is believed that well organized gangs of smugglers are operating along the border and that their efforts are mainly directed toward bringing Chinese into the country.

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Barb Fooking Sney sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 15. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Romberg-Brosen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co.

OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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To the EAST via
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This Train is really a
First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,
General Agent.
1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR
E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.
Omaha, Neb.

HEALTH OF RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12, 1:50 p. m.

—An official statement of the number of sick and wounded belonging to the Manchurian army shows a great increase in sickness after a few days rain and also a large proportion of sick and wounded officers compared with men. The figures are according to the listed strength of the army. Before the rains, to June 28, the total was: Officers, 71, and men, 28, per thousand, of whom wounded officers numbered 10 and men 6 per thousand; suffering from contagious diseases two per thousand, of whom one-half were suffering from dysentery and one-tenth from typhus. There was one case of plague and not a single case of smallpox.

After the rains, July 9, the figures were: Officers, 94 per thousand; men, 46, of whom the wounded officers numbered 28 per thousand, the men 9 per thousand. Contagious cases had risen to 9 per thousand, affecting in equal proportions.

IMPERIAL LIME

95-100 PER CENT PURE.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waiwala Sugar Mill Company.
The Standard Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1825.

Accumulated Funds \$1,978,000.

Reduction of Rates.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful

remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by

Alfred, Joseph, and others, combined all

the elements of a medicine of the

future, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 maintains the

strength of the kidneys, purifies the

blood, and cures all diseases of the

urinary system, including all diseases of the

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record July 18, 1904.

W G Irwin to James Carty.....Par Rel

Chang Young to Chang Sou.....BS

Manuel Subica by Atty of Mtee to

Jose G Serrao.....Forc Admt

Y Yoshida to K Odo.....Ti D

Maria F de Mello and hsb to Jose da

Silva.....D

Joao M Calhao and wf to Manuel F

Caires Jr.....D

William Kinney and wf to T Hama-

mura.....D

T Hamamura and wf to William

Kinney.....D

Mariano D'Amarel and wf to For-

tunato Sequeira.....D

C Y Alona by atty to E W Barnard.....D

Mary K Spencer to Henry Nakapu-

shi's Gdn.....D

Mtg Amer Bd of Comrs of Foreign Mis-

sions to Henry H Parker.....Ex D

Mary M Goas and hsb to W Wol-

ters.....D

M Tomito to C F Bradshaw.....CM

Palama Investment Co to C Q Yee

Hop & Co; Extn L; July 15, 1902, to

July 15, 1906, in Lib 263, fol 26. B 263,

p 27.

C Q Yee Hop & Co to Wing Hop Co;

AL; premises cor King and Beretania

Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 263, p 27.

Dated Apr 24, 1903.

C Q Yee Hop to Chun Kauo; AL; 1/2

Int in premises, River St, Honolulu,

Oahu; \$1000 and mtg \$1500. B 263, p 28.

Dated May 13, 1904.

Entered for Record July 18, 1904.

J Paakaula to S K Halasapo.....D

Ane Berg and hsb to William E

Rowell.....D

Mary K Kaimanu and hsb to Hilo

Mercantile Co Ltd.....M

Sung See Tai Wai Co to See Lee Wai

Co.....BS

K Kanehige to Mele Keawe.....Sur L

Entered for Record July 19, 1904.

Mrs Kawelau Kaapana to David

Kajama.....D

C E Camp to Geo M Raupp.....AM

Jas E Fullerton Tr to John B Wat-

son.....BS

B N Kahalepuna to Mele Keawe.....BS

Sur PA

Makalili (k) to Kipahulu Sugar Co

Vincent Fernandez by mtgee to Wm

W Chamberlain.....D

Kamahiho Cane Co to L Chong.....CM

Oumori Cane Co to L Chong.....CM

Yashimoto Cane Co to L Chong.....CM

Yaguchi Cane Co to L Chong.....CM

Taniguchi Cane Co to L Chong.....CM

Tsubaki Cane Co to L Chong.....CM

Mele Keawe to B N Kahalepuna.....D

C B Maile and wf to Territory of

Hawaii.....D

D Antonio J Lopes and wf to Territory of

Hawaii.....D

Dan Lansing and wf to Honokaa Sa-

gar Co.....L

L Chang Chong to Chang Cheek.....BS

Chang Chong to Chang Cheek.....BS

Michael Komorsky by atty to Wil-

lam Kinney.....D

Entered for Record July 20, 1904.

M A Rego to Alla McKeague and

hsb.....Rel

Alla McKeague and hsb to Jacintho

Carvalho.....Mtg

Mary E Betters and hsb to C Mc-

Lennan.....Mtg

A N Hayselden to Kin Choy.....L

Kate L Vida (widow) et al to William

O Smith Tr.....D

Lake Shu Aken and hsb to E A Mott-

Smith.....PA

Harry T Walker and wf to J Alfred

Magoon.....Mtg

Trs Oahu College to M A Cheek.....Rel

Trs Oahu College to M A Cheek.....Rel

Recorded July 11, 1904.

S T Pihonua and wf to Kiki Kekau-

like (k); D; 1 63-100 a of Gr 1006, Kala-

pana, Puna, Hawaii; \$40. B 259, p 259.

Dated Feb 20, 1904.

Peter Joseph and wf to A Enos, M;

66 a land, Pukalani, Kula, Maui; \$670.

B 260, p 44. Dated June 23, 1904.

Joe Gaihofo and wf to Manuel De S

Palmo; M; Division A of lot No 10 and

bldg, Puuomalei Lots, Makawao, Maui;

\$150. B 260, p 46. Dated June 22, 1904.

Kamaunu et als to Ah Pih; L; 1 a

land, Moali, Lahaina, Maui; 12 yrs

to 10 yrs @ \$40 per yr, 2 yrs free. B 257, p

389. Dated July 9, 1904.

B Kahulla Wilcox (widow) to George

N Wilcox et al; D; Int in real and per-

sonal property of W L Wilcox, dec; \$1.

B 261, p 235. Dated July 1, 1904.

G N Wilcox et al to Elizabeth K

Wilcox (widow); by Tr, Tr D; cash

\$18,000; \$1. B 261, p 235. Dated July 1,

1904.

Higashi Cane Co to L Chong; CM;

cane crops on lot 19A, Section 1, etc, in

Agrmt; \$1012.75. B 259, p 236. Dated

June 30, 1904.

Kiomura Cane Co to L Chong; CM;

cane crops on lot 117, Section 2, etc, in

Agrmt; \$1408.75. B 259, p 237. Dated

1904.

J Alfred Magoon and wf to W M

Campbell; D; lot 8 blk B of Gr 177,

Young St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1060. B 261,

p 240. Dated June 25, 1904.

W M Campbell to Edward Madden;

M; lot 8 blk B of Gr 177, Young St,

Honolulu, Oahu; \$2000. B 259, p 250.

Dated June 23, 1904.

W M Campbell to George Osborne; D;

pore lots 22 and 23 Blk A, Magoon Tract,

Honolulu, Oahu; \$2750. B 261, p 241.

Dated Apr 8, 1904.

Hop Lee Co et al to Lum Tim et al;

L; pore R P 6953, Kalia, Honolulu,

Oahu; 9 yrs 3 mos @ \$120 per yr. B

263, p 29. Dated May 26, 1904.

Maria T Furtado and hsb (M T) to

San Antonio Port Ben Socy of Hawaii;

M; lot 7 Blk 202, Palolo Valley, Hono-

lulu, Oahu; \$150. B 259, p 252. Dated

July 11, 1904.

Gaspar Sylva by atty to Territory of

Hawaii; D; por R P 1650 kul 1123, School

St Extn, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 261,

p 242. Dated June 27, 1904.

M B da Silveira and wf by atty to

Territory of Hawaii; Ex D; por Gr 2454,

Fort St Extn; \$1. B 261, p 243. Dated

June 19, 1904.

Territory of Hawaii by Act'g Govr

and Supt Pub Wks to M B da Silveira;

Ex D and Agrmt; por kul 1123, Fort

St Extn and Pauoa Rd, Honolulu, Oa-

hu; to move bldg, etc, on premises to

Pauoa Rd, Honolulu, Oahu. B 261, p

243. Dated June 19, 1904.

Mary S Andrade and hsb (J) to Ter-

ritory of Hawaii; D, por R P 5648 kul

1144 and bldgs, Liliha St, Honolulu,

Oahu; \$226.85. B 261, p 245. Dated

June 23, 1904.

South Kona Agri Co Ltd by Tr to

Territory of Hawaii; D; Gr 2026, Kau-

hako, S Kona, Hawaii, \$1. B 261, p 247.

Dated July 1, 1904.

Yee Wo to Territory of Hawaii; AL;

por kul 957 Ap 3, Fort St Extn, Hono-

lulu, Oahu; \$290. B 263, p 31. Dated

June 30, 1904.

Kam Yau et als to Wing Hing Co

Ltd; BS; 26 horses, 13 drays, harnesses,

etc; \$1 and 25 shares @ \$150 each. B

265, p 49. Dated June 25, 1904.

Persiano Pereira to Manuel G Pedro;

Rel; lots 2 and 6 Blk P, Kaulani Tract,

Honolulu, Oahu; \$200. B 236, p 105.

Dated June 20, 1904.

W Murakami to K C Kubo; BS;

leasehold of 3 1/2 a land and cane crop

on same, Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii,

\$320.17. B 265, p 52. Dated June 27,

1904.

F L Dorch to Mary D Schofield Tr;

D; por lot 499, Prospect St, Honolulu,

Oahu; \$1. B 261, p 243. Dated May 2,

1904.

Phoenix Sals Bldg & Loan Assn to

Frank de Mello and wf; Rel; por Ap 1

R P 302 kul 273, Kaulani Drive, Ho-

nolulu, Oahu; \$508.32. B 259, p 253. Dated

June 25, 1904.

Kalama Paona (w) et als to Hakalau

Plant Co; L; por Gr 1056, Kamae, N

Hilo, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$125 per yr. B

263, p 52. Dated July 1, 1904.

H N Landford to H F Baldwin; M;

10 87-100 a land, Makawao, Maui; \$400.

B 259, p 255. Dated July 5, 1904.

W C Achi by Tr to Lee Apo; D; lot

2 Blk K, lot 11 Blk 12 and lots 10 and

11 Blk D, Kaulani Tract, Honolulu,

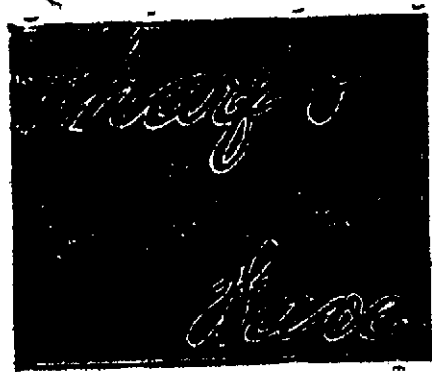
Oahu; \$750. B 261, p 249. Dated July 8,

1904.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to W C Achi;

Par Rel; lot 2 Blk K, lot 11 Blk 12 and

lots 10 and 11 Blk D,



THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, July 19.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kau, Kona and Maui ports, 5:05 a. m.
Wednesday, July 20.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 5 a. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 5:30 a. m.
Schr. Lady, from Oahu ports, 7:05 a. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, from Oahu ports, 8:30 a. m.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, from Waimanalo and Koolau ports.
Stmr. Noeau, from Hanalei.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, from Maui ports, 6:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for San Francisco, 6 a. m.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, for Maui ports, 8 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports 12 m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Waima and Kekaha, 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Kahului, Hana and Ele-ele, at 8 a. m.
Schr. Kawailani, Uluhaele, for Koolau ports, 5:30 p. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Napala, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, 5 p. m.
Schr. Mol Wahine, for Paauilo and Honolulu, 3 p. m.
Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, for Hawaii, 5 p. m.
A-H S. S. American, Morrison, for New York via Kahului, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 19, from Maui ports: Rev. G. L. Pearson, K. Murasaki, N. W. Aluli, Charles Conrad, C. K. Farden, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Newcombe, Miss Snary; from Kona ports, Mrs. Carreiro, W. W. Bruner, F. L. Leslie, H. E. Highton, L. Ah Hoon, Lot Kane, John Hoopale, Miss Bertle-mann, F. R. Harvey and daughter, Judge Mathewman, Rev. J. L. Hopwood, Sister Albertina, Miss Taggart; from Kau ports, Misses Garibaldi (3), Miss W. Marcos, Mrs. Henry Martin, Miss Mary Ryan, Miss Reed, Miss Tiscouler, Miss Alice Fairchild, Miss Mary Dodd, Miss Dolores Moss, A. C. Akana, Mrs. A. L. Hudson and 55 deck.
Per stmr. Mikahala, July 20, from Kauai ports—William F. Love, Kalamakan, K. H. Tong, J. K. Nurse, N. Sekemoto, Mrs. M. Aldrich, J. F. Fisher and daughter, D. D. Mullock, Mrs. W. Shelling, Master G. Shelling, C. A. De Cew and 43 deck.
Per stmr. Likelike, July 20, from Maui and Molokai ports—F. J. Hare, G. J. Wilson, Wm. Stone, Mrs. S. K. Kekahuna and 6 deck.

DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Kinau, July 19, for Hilo and way ports. Dr. L. S. Thompson, Miss M. R. Forbes, E. D. Baldwin, Mr. Fairlie, Geo. Kentwell, Mrs. Ferdner, H. P. Kaohi, E. da Silva and wife, Mrs. J. P. Fernandez, Mrs. Fernandez and child, Mrs. Medeiros, Miss Enos, Mrs. Kallipalahe, Miss B. Campbell, Eddie Cummings, Miss Walker, Mrs. C. L. Wright, F. W. Thrum, Miss H. F. Coan, Ray Peterson, Miss Fairlie, H. Ginea, F. J. Lindemann, Arthur Gay, J. M. Smith, F. H. Jordan, W. Ptoenbauer, H. Laeker, J. M. Moeline, Ernest Parker, Mrs. McCrae and two children, A. W. Carter, F. C. Smith, Mrs. C. S. Holloway and two children, Miss Hill, Miss H. L. Hilton, E. W. Beggs, Dr. J. H. Raymond, H. H. James, Sister Susan-na, Jennie Thomas, Miss Margaret Hill, Mrs. C. W. Hill, Miss I. Richardson, Mrs. C. B. Gray.
Per stmr. Claudine, for Maui ports, July 19 C. S. Holloway, Mrs. Alfred Douse and child Mrs. S. L. Austin, H. P. Baldwin, F. A. Baldwin, Miss Laura Atherton, Mrs. D. H. Case and child, R. A. Drummond, F. C. Betters, N. W. Aluli, J. J. Newcombe, C. K. Farden, W. J. Coelho, Miss Helen Bruns, Miss Poni Clock Pan, Miss Elena Kanekoa.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, July 19 Miss Dieter, Miss Robinson, Miss Borden, W. G. Smith, Miss M. Bartfeedt, S. Selke, James Bush, Mrs. Bush, Master Bush W. E. Rowell, Charles Day, Jennie Keamalo.
Per stmr. Nihau, for Waima and Kekaha July 19 A. Robinson, wife and family.
Per stmr. Likelike, July 20, for Mo-lokai and Maui ports—H. P. Baldwin, Miss Gertrude Brown, John Waterhouse, G. J. Waller and 2 children, S. M. Kanakanul.

DUE TODAY

O S S Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco a. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Napala, from Molokai and Maui ports, a. m.

SAIL TODAY

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports 12 m.
Stmr. Maui Bennett, for Mahukona, Paauilo, Kukula, Okaia, Laupahoehoe and Papaia, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Helene, for Mahukona, Paauilo, Kukula, Okaia, Laupahoehoe and Papaia, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kawaihae and Hilo, mail and passengers only, 5 p. m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, for Waimanalo and all Koolau ports, 7 a. m.
Schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, for Laysan Island.

DUE SATURDAY

O & O S S Gaelic, W. Finch, from San Francisco, a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo, a. m.

HONOLULU VS. HILO
IN WIRELESS CHESS

Following were the positions of the two chess games in progress by wireless telegraph between Honolulu and Hilo last night, Honolulu having made a move in each:

GAME A—RUY LOPEZ.

White, Honolulu.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3.
3. B-Kt 5.
4. B-R 4.
5. Castles.
6. P-Q 4.
7. P-K 5.

Black, Hilo.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-Q B 3.
3. P-Q R 3.
4. Kt-B 3.
5. B-K 2.
6. PxP.

GAME B—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White, Honolulu.

1. P-Q 4.
2. P-Q B 4.
3. Kt-Q B 3.
4. B-Kt 5.
5. P-K 3.
6. Kt-B 3.

Black, Honolulu.

1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K 3.
3. Kt-K B 3.
4. Q Kt-Q 2.
5. B-K 2.
6. Castles.

Shipping Notes.

The steamer Nevada will sail from San Francisco for this port on July 29. A million and a half dollars is to be spent in repairing the ships of Admiral Glass' squadron at Bremerton Navy Yard. All the ships are in bad shape.

The Northwestern Commercial Company of Seattle is meeting with great success in its project of sending a floating industrial exhibition around the world. Honolulu will be a port of call if the steamer is sent out.

The liner Kanagawa of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha left Seattle Saturday with a 5,000 ton consignment of American goods for Japan. In view of the Vladivostok fleet's reported movements she is in a dangerous position.

It is claimed that the customs force since its reduction is at times inadequate to handle the business of the port. It is said that the German ship Charlotte was compelled to wait some time before her cargo of coke could be handled on account of the fact that the official weigher was at work on the Korea.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY

U S S Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel)

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Charlotte, Ger. bk., Grube, Bremen, June 28.
Charmer, Am. sp., Slater, Newcastle, July 15.

China, Am. str., Friele, from Yokohama, July 18.

Coronado, Am. bk., Potter, from San Francisco, July 16.

Gerard C. Tobey, Am. bk., Scott, from San Francisco, July 18.

Great Admiral, Am. sp., Watts, Newcastle, July 1.

Olympic, Am. bk., Evans, San Francisco, June 28.

Robert Adamson, Seville, Moji, July 1 S N Castle, Am. bktn., Nelson, San Francisco, July 15.

Solano Am. schr., Rodich, Newcastle, June 22.

Sugar on Kauai.

Purser Gruber of the steamer Mikahala reports the following sugar ready for shipment at Kauai ports: V K, 700 bags; W 500; M A 3,000; G & R, 1,300.

Sugar on Hawaii.

The following sugar is on Hawaii ready for shipment: Honokaa, 2500 bags; Punaluu, 4000; Kukulahele, 2000.

SAIL SATURDAY

O & O S S Gaelic, W. Finch, for the Orient.

CHOLERA MORBUS has lost its terrors in the home where a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is kept. It never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

EXCLUSION
ACT TRIALChop Tin's Petition For
Habeas Corpus
Submitted.

Some pleasanties of the bar were evolved out of the habeas corpus case of Chop Tin before Judge S. B. Dole in the United States District Court yesterday.

C. W. Ashford, replying to Assistant District Attorney J. J. Dignane's opening speech against the granting of the writ, claimed that instead of Chop Tin's having been only "sporadically" connected with the mercantile business in which he was interested, he was "endemic" associated with the management of the store at Kapaia. With regard to the contended absence of proof that Chop Tin was not a laborer or at best a rice planter, Mr. Ashford said:

"I happen to know that Mr. Dunne is a lawyer and a very able lawyer. Yet I am not prepared to say of my own knowledge that Mr. Dunne does not sneak out at night with a hoe on his shoulder to work in the sugar cane or that he might not be found at midnight delving with a spade in a banana patch. At the same time I would not take a great risk in swearing that Mr. Dunne is not addicted to the vice of manual labor. I suspect him of other vices, but not of that one."

Mr. Ashford argued from the statute and decisions that a man need not actually sell goods over the counter to constitute him a merchant doing business in his own name. For example he asked if a contrary rule would apply to the manager of such a large Chinese firm as Wing Wo Chan Co., or to the heads of the Hackfeld and Irwin corporations.

Mr. Dunne, in closing reply for the Immigration officers, answered many questions from Judge Dole. He contended that the point of view was the Chinese exclusion policy of Congress. The statute was to be construed strictly in favor of that policy. It was not that all Chinese who were not specifically excluded from the country should be admitted, but all Chinese should be shut out who could not prove every requirement for their admission which the statute provided. The statute required that two white witnesses must prove that the subject was a merchant doing business in his own name. So far as the affidavits in support of this writ, made by C. W. Spitz and E. J. Morgan were concerned they proved nothing more than that Chop Tin was manager of a rice plantation.

As to the claim that Chop Tin had not been given an opportunity to produce proof that he was a merchant, with the plea that thereby he was being railroaded out of the country, without due process of law, Mr. Dunne quoted the Treasury regulations that gave him three days wherein to produce such proof. Besides, it was provided that on request the time might be extended. Yet Chop Tin had frittered away his three days without doing anything, and when the time had elapsed neglected his privilege of asking for an extension. Referring to one of the authorities cited on the other side, he pointed out that it was a case of claimed American citizenship, whereas Chop Tin was admittedly an alien.

Judge Dole took the case under advisement, requesting counsel to furnish their authorities within twenty-four hours.

Lighthouse Work.

Captain Niblack returned with the Iroquois last night after a tour of light-house inspection on Maui. He was gone three days. Tuesday morning he did some work on Kinau light. From Kinau he proceeded to Maalea Bay where he fixed the light. Considerable repair work was done at Lahaina and Kaunakakai and at the latter place several range lights were located. Notices to mariners covering these changes will be issued at once.

TWO KINDS OF
CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast and those that seem hardly to grow at all, both need Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital nourishment which is the secret of all healthy growth. It rounds out the long limbs, and helps children to grow without using up all their strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know more about the wonderful help which Scott's Emulsion would give their children.

There is no secret about Scott's Emulsion. Nothing is covered up by obscure references to "active principles" or "alkaloids."

Scott's Emulsion is simply an emulsion of the best Norwegian cod liver oil combined with the hypophosphites and glycerin.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 200 Pearl Street, New York.

Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.



Mr. Charles Goddard, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.

"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilla. They are all vegetable, mild, sugar-coated, and easy to take.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

FORECLOSURES

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage from Kaunakakai (k) of Makua, Wailanae, Oahu, to C. E. Maile, of Honolulu, of said Oahu, dated 8th of September, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 180, pages 477 and 478, and which said mortgage was sold and delivered to one Douglas Kaona by virtue of a certain Indenture dated July 2, A. D. 1904, and which was duly recorded in said Register Office, notice is hereby given that the said Assignee of said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due and will on the 6th of August, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, expose for sale and sell at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, No. 447 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, the property described in said mortgage not before this time released from the operation thereof.

That piece of property situate at Makua, Wailanae, Island of Oahu, of Royal Patent No. 3634, Land Commission Award No. 9054 to Kawaa for Manua; having an area of 9 acres, more or less, and which came to his possession by virtue of an Indenture of Deed executed by D. K. Mahu dated September 4th, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 93, pages 155 and 156.

The terms of the sale are cash in the United States gold coin. Deed to be at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to DOUGLASS KAONA, Assignee of Mortgagee, Room 3, Wally building, King street, Honolulu, Oahu.

2807—July 15, 22, Aug. 5.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

JAS. A. ALLEN.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated June 2, 1896, made by and between James A. Allen of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as Mortgagee, to Samuel C. Allen, of said Honolulu, as Mortgagee, and of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Book 160 on pages 448-449, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the Executors under the Will of said S. C. Allen, deceased, to Allen & Robinson, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, by an instrument dated June 2, 1904, and of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 146-148, and which said mortgage was further assigned by said Allen & Robinson, Limited, to the Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, by an instrument dated June 15, 1904, of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 155-156, and pursuant to Chapter XXXIII of the Session Laws of 1874 entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of mortgaged property without Suit and Decree of Sale" and the Act (Chapter IX) of the Session Laws of 1890 amending same, said Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, as assignee of said mortgage, hereby gives notice that it intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest of the promissory note of said Mortgagee referred to in and secured by said mortgage, when due.

Notice is hereby likewise given that all and singular the lands and premises conveyed by and described in said mortgage, and the improvements thereon, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street in Honolulu, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by the said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of:

All those certain lots, pieces, parcels or tracts of land situate at Pearl City, Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, well being known and designated as Lots numbers fifteen (15), sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) in Block number ten (10) upon a map or diagram of said

Pearl City, duly authorized and adopted by the Oahu Railway & Land Company, and recorded in said Registry in Book 121 on pages 243-245, and being the same land conveyed to said Mortgagee by said Oahu Railway & Land Company by deed dated March 25, 1892, and recorded in said Registry in Book 126 on pages 109-111.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of Ballou & Marx, Stangenwald building, Honolulu, attorneys for assignee of mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, July 1, 1904.

HAWAIIAN LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
Assignee of Mortgage.

2808—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE.

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ AND WIFE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, made by Joseph Fernandez, and Mrs. M. Fernandez, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to William C. Achil, which said mortgage is of record in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu aforesaid in Liber 199 on pages 113 to 115, and which said mortgage was duly assigned to Cecil Brown, Trustee, by the said William C. Achil, mortgagee, by document dated September 13th, A. D. 1899, and of record in Liber 199, on page 115, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, assignee as aforesaid, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is Lot 16 in Pawaas Tract, Honolulu aforesaid, as more fully appears in a Map of said Tract recorded in Liber 178 on pages 304 and 305, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the East corner of this Lot, being the North corner of lot 15, and running as follows:

1. S. 19° 43' W. 144.2 feet along Lot 15;
2. N. 63° 52' W. 75 feet along Lot 19;
3. N. 19° 48' E. 145 feet along Lot 17;
4. S. 68° 22' E. 75 feet along Beretania street to the initial point; containing an area of 10,438 square feet, more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to said mortgagee by deed of W. C. Achil, dated September 7th, 1899, and recorded in Liber 198, on pages 393 and 394.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, June 28th, 1904.

CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE,

Assignee of Mortgagee.

For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgagee, at his office, 97 Merchant street, Honolulu.

2809—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AND
BRICK MAKING WORKS,
MACHINERY, ETC.
IN
Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu.

Pursuant to a decree made by Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, filed on the 10th day of June, 1904, in a cause entitled A. Lidgate, Petitioner, vs. Honolulu Clay Company, Limited, Respondent, Bill for Foreclosure of Mortgage, Equity Division number 1406, the undersigned, as the Commissioner of said Court duly appointed, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, subject to confirmation by said Court,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 23rd, 1904.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

of said day, at the front (mauka) entrance to the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Oahu, the following described property, to-wit:

All those certain premises situate in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu aforesaid, and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the South angle of this tract at the stream, thence running by true bearings:

- N. 65° 50' W. 32 feet along L. C. A. 10613;
- N. 51° 20' W. 387 feet along L. C. A. 10613;
- N. 23° 00' E. 275.8 feet along South side Nuuanu Road;
- S. 48° 30' E. 38.3 feet along lot conveyed by Kekaunaoa to Dawson;
- N. 77° 30' E. 140 feet along lot conveyed by Kekaunaoa to Dawson;
- N. 64° 10' E. 20 feet along portion of L. C. A. 1151 to lower side new road;
- S. 51° 30' E. 51 feet along side new road;
- S. 32° 00' W. 290 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85;
- S. 51° 30' E. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85 to the stream; thence along West side of stream to initial point: area, 108,100 square feet; being a portion of L. C. A. 85, R. P. 1359 to Thomas Phillips, and a portion of the premises conveyed to the Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of H. L. Kerr and others, dated May 23rd, 1900, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 210, page 9, excepting and reserving a strip of land along Nuuanu street 8 feet in width by 275.8 feet in length, conveyed to the Government for road purposes.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Puunui, said Nuuanu Valley, and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the North

side of Puunui Avenue, at the South corner of this lot N. 52° 00' E. true 150.0 feet from the North corner of Puunui Avenue and Road D, and running by true bearings:

1. N. 38° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 13;
2. N. 52° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G;
3. S. 38° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 15;
4. S. 52° 00' W. 150 feet along Puunui Avenue to initial point. Area, 30,000 square feet, and being a part of those premises described in R. P. Grant 3659 to H. A. Widemann, and the same premises conveyed to said Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of W. R. Castle, dated May 23rd, 1900, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 225, pages 34 and 35.

Together with all the appurtenances, buildings, improvements, machinery and appliances on the above described real estate, including the following:

- One Horizontal Erie Steam Engine, 100 H. P.,
- One Fire-box Boiler, 150 H. P., with pump,
- One Giant Augur, brick-making machine,
- One Wire cut-off machine,
- One Disintegrator,
- One Crusher and set Rollers,
- One 80-foot Conveyor for 18-foot Belt, Seven brick kilns,
- Shutting, belting, iron and wood pulleys, etc. Main building, offices, drying shed, in splendid condition and valuable for use for drying purposes or storage, kiln shed, stable, servants' quarters, lean-to and other buildings, all roofed over with good quality of galvanized iron roofing containing considerable over 1000 sheets now in good condition, one tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity.

And all other machinery and appliances on said premises, the whole of the above described land and property being the entire brick-making works and plant of the Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd.

And also, One Fairbanks-Morse gasoline distillate engine, factory number 5465, together with friction clutch, outboard bearing, pulley, tanks, etc., comprising a complete 44 H. P. plant. Original cost \$2750 and now in good condition and in use. Can be seen at the premises of the "Clock Building," at No. ... Fort street.

The plant and property, real and personal, will be first offered for sale as a whole, and if no reasonable bids are then made, the lands, improvements, buildings, machinery and appliances will be sold separately.

Terms of sale: Cash in United States gold coin; ten per cent. of purchase price to be paid at time of sale and the balance upon approval of the sale by the Court and delivery of the Commissioner's deed.

For further particulars inquire of Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office in the Judd Building, Honolulu, or to the undersigned at his office, No. 357 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, June 14, 1904.